The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,129 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
• L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st Oct.
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
• L. BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† • VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

• The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	25th ,,
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	10th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk.	1st Nov.

THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 14th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, will sail positively on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E. C.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers free of Commission. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. A Pamphlet containing full information and Grindlay's Hand Book sent free upon application. Baggage shipped at a Fixed Rate, or warehoused if required. Passengers met on arrival in England by Messrs. Grindlay & Co., or their representatives. Circular Notes issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and Baggage cleared. Sovereigns, Bank Notes and approved Cheques on London cashed.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
Published by
MACMILLAN & Co., London,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S. S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 17, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10	8
		A favourite White dinner Wine.				
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
24	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	0
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	0
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
32	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
20	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	0
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
23	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
32	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, on a long lease, if required, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Top of Bandora Hill. It has a large garden and good servants' quarters and stables. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,

IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall, with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of a Spacious Building next to G. D'Angelis' Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a place of business. Situation Central. Measurement :—Hall (boarded) 71' 10"×30½' Front Verandah 29½'×6' 8." Back Verandah 60'×17.' Private Room 31½'×9. Apply to E. de COSTA, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens	Rs. 4-8	per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do.	,, 2-12	,,

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

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Agents for India.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	,,	36	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,,	32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,,	28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD	Dozens
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,078
Louis Roederer	3,725
C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,607
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co.	525

24,210 DOZENS !!! ....

24,210 DOZENS !!! Against *ALL* [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

HELMETS !
GENTS' AND LADIES'.

"FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

HELMETS !!

THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
From Rs. 10 to 20.

SUPERIOR TERAI HATS.
BEST VALUE IN INDIA.
RS. 10-8.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

Regent House,
SIMLA.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case	,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,,	,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS
In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

		Per doz.	
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed		Rs. 48	0
WHITE CAPSULE	(Four Diamonds) Very Choice	,, 38	8
GREEN ,,	(Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	,, 34	0
BLUE ,,	(Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	,, 30	0
YELLOW ,,	(One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	,, 26	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co's ELEPHANT BRAND	Rs. 21 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR ,,	,, 20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS ,,	,, 18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS' "PYRODENE," FIRE PROOF PAINT
FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Firproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.

Agent in Calcutta. A 1, M. Moncrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.
Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.
BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......Mr. H. STANLEY.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY
WILL APPEAR
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER,

In their Grand Pantomime of Harlequin JACK THE GIANT KILLER. During the Pantomime a distinguished London Artist has kindly consented to appear and sing the Great London Novelties—" Two Lovely Black Eyes " and " He is all right when you know him, but you got to know him first."

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, NEW LOCAL SONGS, &c., &c., &c.,

APPEARANCE OF THE SOUDAN DWARF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs.	50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„	65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„	70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1868————£300,690
„ 1885————£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES,
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,059,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,179 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs.	100
Hunting „	„	110
Cut-hunting „	„	115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 16 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs.	15
Acorn	„	12
Shamrock	„	11
Thistle	„	14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match, Im-		per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

TOYS.

BOLTON & CO. have JUST UNPACKED, a very large and varied Selection of TOYS of every description, very moderately priced.

BOLTON & CO.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in London.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 7th October, 1887.

TENDERS are invited, up to 24th instant, for the construction of a Battery at Malabar Point. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.
E. D. TWEMLOW, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 14th October, 1887.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlarging our business we shall REMOVE our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS by the 29th instant, from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.
C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Gate Street, 16, Bombay.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.
L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INDORE COTTON PRESS, with the monopoly of working it, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 22nd October, 1887, at 4 p.m., in the Council Hall, at Moti Bungalow, to recover arrears of Revenue due by the Owners of the said Cotton Press. Intending purchasers should be present before the Council on the date and at the time mentioned above.
R. RAGOONATH ROW,
Prime Minister to H. H. M. Holkar.
Durbar General Department, Dated 6th October, 1887.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!

AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY. VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with
S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents.
First class reference. Many years' experience through-
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Mofussil orders will be duly attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the Twenty-second instant, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS OF, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will leave Bombay at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 9 p.m., and 11 p.m., and will leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 noon, 9 p.m., and 11 p.m.

SECOND.—The Down and the Up South East Mail Trains will run as at present, but they will stop at Loni. They will not stop at Patas and Kem.

THIRD.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Sholapur at 6-30 p.m., will leave instead at 7-5 p.m.

FOURTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur will start at 3 a.m. instead of at 7-30 p.m., as at present.

FIFTH.—The Mixed Trains between Bhusawal and Harda will be extended to Jabalpur and run as under, namely :—

The down Train will leave Bhusawal at 7-45 a.m., arrive at Sohagpur at 10-30 p.m., leave at 5 a.m., and arrive at Jabalpur at 12-30 noon.

The Up Train will leave Jabalpur at 2 p.m., arrive at Sohagpur at 9-15 p.m., leave at 4 a.m., and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-30 p.m.

SIXTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be slightly altered, and additional Local Trains will run between those places.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Twenty-second of October 1887, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, for the Supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1888.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.
Printed Stationery.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rupees two for each Schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder.

Samples of Oil for Lighthouse use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one five gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months............5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ....4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's ful patients. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful tonic alone, new life has been imparted from this remarkable debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—" WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona ; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL, Allahabad ; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi, and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow ; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* " Guttæ Vitæ" or " Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' " Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' " Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the " Medical Adviser, " by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
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LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

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Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 21 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing. Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

" We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
" We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*
" The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, " I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

" Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words " Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne " on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Per Annum	Rs
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WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 11
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	3

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, East Yorkshire Regt., Colaba Bandstand, 5 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ravenna (s), from London; and Stura (s), Hongkong.

Vessel Sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Akbar and Ravenna entered the dock yesterday.

Polo.—The game to-day will be:—White—Macrae (capt.), Fenton, Wingfield, and Dixon *vs.* Colors—Craige (capt.), Sladen, Barder, and an other. Play will commence at 5 p.m. punctually.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 8th instant shows an increase of Rs. 9,714 in receipts.

The Archbishop of Goa.—It is stated that the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, availing himself of the occasion of the feast of St. Francis Xavier, will convene a Council of all the Indian prelates in the month of December next.

Committal to the Sessions.—Rama Luximon Meria, the dacoity leader, with six others were committed to the Poona Sessions on Saturday last by Mr. Bagnell, the Second Assistant Magistrate, under sections 395, 302, 366, and 326 of the Indian Penal Code.—*Poona Observer.*

Music at the Colaba Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East Yorkshire Regiment at the Colaba Bandstand this (Tuesday) evening at 5 o'clock:—

March	Rocked in the Cradle of &c.	Reely.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	D'Albert.
Selection	Ruddigore	Sullivan.
Gavotte	Le Charme	Williams.
Waltz	Sweet Violets	Bucalossi.
Polka	Love Tie	Seaman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Arrival of the Raja of Dhrangdra.—The Raja Saheb of Dhrangdra arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. A large number of native citizens were present at the Grant Road station, to welcome his Highness. A guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file of the 4th Bombay Rifles, with band and colours, paraded at the station and received his Highness with a general salute. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery at 4-50 p.m. in connection with his Highness's arrival.

Children Robbed of Ornaments.—Luximon Dhurmajee, living at Memonwada Road, reported to the police the theft of a pair of silver anklets and a silver waist chain, of the collective value of Rs. 22, from off the person of his child, aged 5 years, who is said to have been enticed away from home and taken to Bholeshwar, where it was stripped of its ornaments on Saturday last.—Dharsey Dewjee, living at Clive Road, reported that his son and daughter, aged 7 and 4 years respectively, have been enticed away from home and taken to Mahim by some person, and there robbed of their ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 81.

Services at Dabool.—The annual festival of N. S. de Piedade was celebrated on Sunday last with more than ordinary splendour in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul. The Rev. Callejo, secretary to the Bishop of Damaun, officiated at the High Mass, and the Bishop delivered an impressive sermon, the ceremony being brought to a conclusion by procession and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. A meeting of the Society was then held near the Church, at which the Bishop presided. The secretary read the report mentioning the number of poor supported by the Society during the year, some of whom by the timely aid rendered them had been able to resume their work, while others had been sent to their native country. His Lordship addressed the meeting, praising the efforts of the Society which has succeeded in relieving the wants of so many of the poor. He was proud, he said, to have such a beneficent institution in his diocese. It was working unostentatiously in its humble sphere and helping so many of our poor brethren, without regard to either caste or creed. Then followed a dinner to the poor, which was given by Mr. Gomes. The members of the Society waited upon the poor, and the Bishop himself served them with his own hands. The toast list included "the Bishop," "the poor," "the President" and "the Society." A band enlivened the proceedings.

FATAL LEAP FROM A VERANDAH.

An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of John Martin, aged 33 years. Deceased, who was a Sergeant-Major in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, on the morning of the 13th instant, while in a delirium of fever, jumped off the verandah on the second floor of the B. V. R. Corps Head-quarters at Carnac Road, as reported in our issue of Friday last. He died at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Kate Martin said, she was the widow of the deceased and lived in Carnac Road in the Head-quarters Office of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The deceased was the Sergeant-Major of the Corps. On the 9th instant the deceased was seized with fever and Dr. Langley saw him two days' afterwards. He was then delirious. Previous to that he was not very ill, and she thought there was no necessity to send for a Doctor. The following night he became more delirious. Witness remained with him till half past 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th instant, when she laid down and fell into a doze. She was, however, immediately awakened by a noise, and missing the deceased, she went into the bath room, to look for him, but did not find him there. Witness then heard him moaning in the street, and rushing down she found that a policeman had just picked him up. Deceased was placed in a victoria and taken to the European General Hospital, where he died that morning. The verandah of their house is about 30 feet above the street.

Patrick McCormac, Inspector of Police, in charge of 1st Section C Division, said his quarters were opposite the Head-quarters Office of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. He knew the deceased, but did not know that he was sick. About 4-50 a.m., on the 13th instant, the policeman on duty reported that somebody had fallen out of the verandah of the office of the Rifles, and he at once went there. Witness saw the deceased in the arms of Policeman No. 978C. He was then moaning and unable to give any account of himself. Deceased's wife came there immediately and made the same statement which she had now made. Witness at once took him to the European General Hospital.

Dr. William Henry Burke, the Acting Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital, said deceased was admitted into the hospital at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant. He was then delirious and had fever, some of the ribs of the right side were fractured, and so was the pelvis on the same side. There was considerable swelling and ecchymosis in the right groin. There was no paralysis or cranial or spinal injury. There was no external wound anywhere. He remained in the hospital and continued delirious until Saturday last, when he became conscious. Deceased said he remembered nothing of the accident. The fever, however, continued and was very high on Sunday afternoon, when he again became delirious. He died at 3-30 on Monday morning. Witness was of opinion that the cause of death was fever aggravated by the injuries he had described.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously: "That the death of John Martin was caused by fever aggravated by fractures of ribs and pelvis, the result of his having jumped out of the verandah of the second story of a house during the delirium of fever."

MADRAS.

Ordination at Marvelikara.—The Right. Rev. the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin held an ordination service on the 25th ultimo, in Trinity Church, Mavelikara, (Cottayam) when the Rev. T. K. Joseph was admitted to the order of Priest, and Messrs. M. C. Chako, M. C. Thomah and D. Ezekiel to the order of Deacons. The occasion was very touching, and the service imposing and solemn.—*Mail.*

Conviction of a Police Inspector.—At Bangalore on Thursday, Streeneevasa Rao, a Police Inspector, was charged with causing wrongful confinement, extorting forty rupees from one Bungeevadu, and receiving an illegal gratification as a public officer. The case for the prosecution was that Bungeevadu, Chengee, and Giri, were detained in custody for a number of days. The defence was that they were only examined by accused as a Police officer, in connection with a theft case at Irgumpully, and that there was no wrongful confinement. The jury found the accused guilty of wrongful confinement; not guilty of extortion or receiving an illegal gratification—Sentence was that the prisoner be rigorously imprisoned for eighteen months.—*Spectator.*

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 30th Sept. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr R Brook
Mr and Mrs J G Jopp
Mr and Mrs Floyd & infant
Mr and Mrs B Bruce
Mr J H Ivens
Mr W Barnard
Miss Bairnsfather
Miss H E Abbott
Mr W J Smith
Mr W A W Ray
Miss Macvike
Mrs E Shapoorjee
Mrs Husselly
Mrs & Miss C Travis & 2 sons
Miss Ledworth
Mr H W Lindsay
Mrs Pearson
Mrs Marshall
Mrs Jefferies and infant
Mr J W McNeil
Mrs Lushington
Mrs G Walton
Mrs Gibbons
Capt and Mrs Tindall
Mr Berknishaw
Mr E Proctor Sims

From Venice.

Mr J Frizell
Mr and Mrs Grimwood
Mr Tileman
Mr O Moller
Mr Reid
Mr C A Moller
Mr F A Moller
Mr Wilson
Mr and Mrs Proctor Sims
Mr M Currie
Capt de Leissol

From Brindisi.

Mr W T Woods
Mr J A Grant
Mr Eubark
Hon Mr and Mrs Straight
Mr R H Greaves
Mr Crabb
Mr J H Thompson
Mr and Mrs Broadhurst
Mr H J Talbot
Mr and Mrs C H Pope
Major Greenstreet
Mr A Rowland
Mr Lumsden
Capt Gough
Col Bushman
Mr P T Longe
Mr H C Williams
Mr J H Hickee
Dr J Clark
Capt C E Mein
Mr H M Monk
Mr W Thompson
Mr H J Ferguson
Mr Higgins
Mr H B Finlay
Mr W C Peppe
Mr A C Orr
Dr McLaughlin
Mr C C Macleod
Mr T H Ward
Mr E M Leiois
Col Pole Carew
Capt Rawlinson
Mr B Struss
Lt-Col Hutchinson
Mr T H Holloway
Mr H G Taylor
Mr Ingram
Mr C Tweedie
Mr N Douse
Mr M Douse
Mr G A Venelle
Mr W D Jackson

From Aden.

Capt Baldwin
Mr P Felter
Mr W Craig
Mr P R Foorkey and four children.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 30TH SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to Aldershot Camp on Saturday, and presented new colours to the 1st Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment. His Royal Highness left Marlborough House on Monday for Scotland, and is now on a visit to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, our oldest ally in Hindostan, has written to Lord Dufferin, offering as a free gift the sum of £600,000, to be devoted to the defence of the North-West Frontier of India.

The Cabinet have determined, in conjunction with the Canadian Government to grant a subsidy for a monthly mail service between Vancouver and China and Japan.

Lord R. Churchill addressed a large Conservative gathering at Whitby on Friday, and was very warmly received. Reviewing the work of the late Session he emphatically asserted that in the contest with the Separatists the Unionist party had clearly won, and that obstruction in Parliament had been as completely overcome in principle as the National League has been defeated in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham on Friday at a meeting of the Executive of the National Radical Union, declaring that he would support the Government in resolutely upholding the law in Ireland.

Mr. J. Morley addressed his constituents in Newcastle Town-hall on Saturday night. He alleged that the late Session would leave a dark stain on our history, on account of the unexampled betrayal of election pledges, the demoralization of public men, and the violent inroads on free discussion which had disgraced it.

Sir W. Harcourt attended a Liberal gathering at Lewes on Wednesday night, and characterized the late Session as a carnival of coercion.

An international Shorthand Congress was inaugurated on Monday in the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, by Lord Rosebery, who delivered an interesting address, interspersed with amusing anecdotes connected with Parliamentary reporting. Many British and foreign delegates attended, and the papers read and discussed have embraced reporting in all its branches, the extension of the use of shorthand to various departments of life, and spelling reforms.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have held their annual conference at Exeter, Sir B. Samuelson, M.P., in the chair, and many important questions affecting trade have been dealt with by the delegates.

The County Coroner's jury who inquired into the Hexthorpe railway collision has returned a verdict precisely similar to that previously given by the Doncaster borough jury—viz., that the accident was due to the culpable carelessness of the driver and fireman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train, and that both men were guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. Alderman de Keyser has been elected Lord Mayor.

The wife of the check-taker at Exeter Theatre died on Sunday from the effect of injuries received at the late fire.

The engineer's store-keeper of the mail steamer Elbe died in the Hants Infirmary on Tuesday, being the tenth victim of the late explosion on board of that vessel.

Three labourers were burnt to death in a fire which broke out on Sunday night at Brook Farm, Wingham, Kent.

The steamer, Matthew Cay, of South Shields, foundered on the rocks off Cape Finisterre on her voyage to Genoa, and ten of her crew perished.

It is feared that the crew of the missing whaler Amethyst, 38 in number, have been all lost, the vessel having been discovered a total wreck near Castle Roch.

At Mitchelstown Petty Sessions on Saturday, Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., was found guilty of having incited tenants to resist the execution of the law, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; but, appealing against the judgment, he was released on bail, and subsequently made a defiant speech at a clandestine meeting of a proclaimed branch of the National League.

At the weekly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. T. Sullivan, M.P., boasted of the failure of the Executive to suppress the League, and advised the branches to hold simultaneous meetings throughout the country.

A desperate resistance was offered to the sheriff's officers and police at an eviction at Parteen, near Limerick on Tuesday, but the tenant and two members of his family, were in the end arrested.

At Fermoy and some other places there have been violent encounters in the streets between mobs and the police, and large numbers of persons have been injured.

The coroner's inquiry into the Mitchelstown riot is still proceeding.

The prisoners charged with the murder of Head Constable Whelehan have been further examined before the magistrates and again remanded.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen H. Hyde, R. (Ben.) E. Ret. Sir W. V. Guise; Gen. Fordyce, C.B.; Dr. F Ogston.

A party of French sportsmen, comprising a sub-lieutenant of Dragoons and a gamekeeper, while out for a day's shooting on the frontier near Vexincourt were fired upon by a German border-ranger, who is said to have mistaken them for poachers. The gamekeeper was fatally wounded, dying very shortly afterwards, and the sub-lieutenant was seriously injured. The untoward incident, which has produced considerable excitement in France, is not thought likely to cause any grave political complication, ample reparation being promised by the German Government if the ranger is found on full inquiry to have exceeded his duty.

From Constantinople it is reported that the Turkish Government have decided to address a new Note to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, demanding such modifications in the Russian proposal in regard to Bulgaria as may enable the Porte to lay it before the Great Powers for favourable consideration.

At Sofia it is believed that the Porte is now considering whether it will send a Turkish Commissioner to superintend the election of the Sobranje and present to it three candidates for the Bulgarian throne; but M. Stambouloff's Ministry are determined to resist any such proposal and to stand by Prince Ferdinand.

The Roumanian Government has expelled from the country a Bulgarian agitator who published a pamphlet against Prince Ferdinand.

Prince Bismarck celebrated the 25th anniversary of his appointment as Prime Minister of Prussia on Friday in strict seclusion, with his family, at Friedrichsruh. The Chancellor on the occasion received a present, with a congratulatory letter, from the Emperor, besides many other marks of honour and respect.

M. Schnaebele junior has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and a small fine.

The British Mediterranean squadron, after the close of the festivities in its honour at Pola and Zara, has arrived at Castelnuovo, where it remains for a week.

Four Englishmen have been captured by brigands near Smyrna while out shooting.

All danger to the Nile Delta through the inundation is now considered to be over.

Ayoob Khan is reported to have taken refuge in Turcoman territory and some of his followers have been captured in the Jamshedi country.

Both in Upper and Lower Burma dacoity on a small scale continues, although the larger bands have been dispersed. At Mandalay a fresh rebellious conspiracy has been crushed.

The elections for the New Zealand House of representatives have resulted in the return of a majority for the Opposition.

The German West African Company is stated to have concluded on the 6th of July a treaty with the ruler of Damaraland, securing extensive privileges of trading and settling in that country.

The first race for the American Cup came off on Tuesday, when the American yacht, Volunteer, beat the Scotch yacht, Thistle, over the New York Yacht Club Course. The second race has been postponed on account of foggy weather.

Cholera has appeared in New York harbour on board a French steamer which has been placed in quarantine.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The *Jame Jamshed* makes a stirring appeal to the public to make a firm protest against the "degrading and insulting" new Municipal Bill. The Committee of the Corporation have, despite the difficulty of getting a quorum on several occasions, concluded their labours very satisfactorily; the press of the whole presidency has condemned the Bill with one voice; and now it remains for the public to raise its voice of protest. When Mr. Ollivant was sent to Poona, with the object of assisting Mr. Naylor in drafting the measure, the Corporation had great expectations of the benefit that was likely to happen to the city from the counsel and experience of the Municipal Commissioner. But all those expectations have been cruelly disappointed, and now it behoves all classes of the public to hold a monster meeting—and considering the prevalent feeling on the subject it will most certainly be a monster meeting—to demand from the Government even greater powers of local self-Government than we enjoy, as we have fully entitled ourselves to a more liberal measure by our conduct in the past. The time for taking such an action is drawing near, and we should be up and doing. If after the expression of public opinon and feeling in the Bill, Lord Reay, a man of liberal views were to persevere with it, he will himself would wipe out, to some extent, his hitherto glorious career.

The *Bombay Sammachar* expresses much the same views. It hopes the Select Committee would defer the consideration of the Bill, until the Corporation have sent in their letter and their amendments to the Bill. The paper strongly recommends the Government to accept the amendments proposed by the Corporation; but says that if the Legislative Council showed no disposition to act in harmony with the public views, it is the duty of the people to do their utmost for the withdrawal of a measure which goes far to cripple and curtail their powers of local self-government. If they failed here, an appeal should be sent, as a last resource, to Parliament.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The Corporation have passed with one accord Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar's fair and important proposition asking the Select Committee to wait till they have received the Bill, in its amended form, from the Corporation. It would be much regretted, if the Committee were to proceed with their deliberations on the Bill, without having by their side the objections raised against it by the Corporation. In that case, there is a fear of the objectionable clauses which add to the arbitrary power of the Municipal Commissioner, and make that officer supreme over both the Town Council and the Corporation, being retained in the Bill and eventually passed into law. The retention of such provisions would only presage the extinction of Municipal life and independance.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

The *Rast Goftar* says that the message of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* stating that the decision of Lord Cross has gained the public approval in this country is purely imaginary and is deliberately calculated to mislead the British public. What the public in this country had fully approved of was not the decision of the Secretary of State, but the decision which was arrived at after a full and free inquiry by two eminent members of the service to which Mr. Wilson himself belonged, and was concurred in by the Government of Bombay. By reversing the decision of such an impartial and straightforward Governor as Lord Reay, the Secretary of State has disappointed the native public. The *Times'* correspondent says that the final ruling of Lord Cross has dealt a blow to the combination of natives and their organs against the authorities, and has taught a lesson to those officials who give countenance to such people and their journals. The paper totally denies that any such combination has ever been in existence.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, in an article headed, "Our influence," says that the cordial response which the Parsee community has made to its appeal on behalf of the unfortunate family at Coperley is an instance calculated to strengthen the faith of those who believe that God never fails to reward, directly or indirectly, any one who does a good deed from pure motives. "We were satisfied in our heart" says the paper, "at the handsome amount of Rs.6,690 collected in this office last week. But a more pleasing reward we have gained, for having succeeded in our efforts to collect more than twice the amount paid into the office of the *Rast Goftar*, our old contemporary has himself added to our honour by acknowledging this fact. A low writer, stung with jealousy, would have taken this opportunity to annoy us with his mean devices. But our ancient and benevolent contemporary has paid us a disinterested tribute of respect, for which he has our cordial thanks."

BENGAL.

Health Officer's Memorandum.—The total number of births registered in August was 611 against 555 in the preceding month, giving an annual ratio of 16·9 against 15·3 per 1,000 of the population. This is less than six of the corresponding figures of the past decade, and is also below the decennial average by 19. Of the 611 births, 314 were males and 297 females. The decennial mean was 630.

Burglary.—Mr. Leo Hartmann, or Messrs. Hartmann and Co., No. 12, Hare Street, charged four natives with house-breaking and theft by night from his shop of eight nickel-copper opened-faced watches valued at Rs. 80, and also with receiving and retaining stolen property. A fifth man was charged with assisting in the disposal of the stolen property. Entrance to the place was obtained by breaking a sky-light. Upon the watches being missed, the affair was reported to the police and Inspector Jacob recovered two of the watches from two natives, to whom the accused had sold them and three others were found buried underground in the house of accused Nos. 1 and 2, who live together. Two other watches were also recovered by the police from persons to whom they had been sold. Some evidence was recorded, and accused who pleaded not guilty were remanded to jail till the 24th instant for the Government Solicitor to be instructed in the matter.—*Indian Daily News.*

Sentences of Solitary Confinement.—His Lordship Justice Norris, on taking his seat at Calcutta on the Bench on Saturday morning, and addressing the Junior Government pleader, made the following remarks:—There is a case here on the list, No. 643, it is a case from Saran of theft in a building. The record is here and we should admit the appeal. The conviction is quite right, there is no doubt, and we will only admit the appeal for the purpose of modifying the sentence in this respect, that the prisoner has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, three months of which are to be passed in solitary confinement. This Judge, Mr. Gordon, inflicts the punishment of solitary confinement in every case that he tries. We think this not at all a class of cases in which that sentence ought to be passed, as it is an exceptionally severe thing to sentence a man to solitary confinement, and we admit the appeal simply for the purpose of modifying so much of it as relates to the sentence of solitary confinement. The papers are here and you ought to have noticed, but we propose to allow you an opportunity of showing cause to the contrary. The conviction is right, and the sentence of four years a substantial one. The papers were then handed by his Lordship to the pleader who promised to look into them.—*Englishman.*

Stabbing.—Lewis Gonsalves, a seamen of the B. S. Falls of Clyde, was charged with stabbing John Alson, a comrade of his. Complainant stated that on the 15th. September while they were on the high seas, both he and accused were sent to paint below. The latter took complainant's brush, and he told him not to do so. Accused said that he would use it for a change. Complainant told him "not to fool with him too much," whereupon accused used very abusive language towards him, threatening to fight. Complainant told him to come forward where he would fight him. The chief officer who was present said that they could fight after eight bells. Complainant told accused that he would see him when the time came. On that accused again used abusive language and rushed at him. Complainant seized him by the collar, intending to hit him, but desisted, saying that he was "not worth it" and let go his hold. Accused thereupon stabbed him in the back, the wound being three-quarters of an inch deep. He was immediately taken to the cabin where his wound was dressed by the chief officer. It took about a fortnight for the wound to heal up. Accused pleaded guilty, but stated that he was provoked to use his knife. Complainant and he had a quarrel about a paint brush, and the former having threatened to strike him, he pulled out his knife, and hit him on the back. The chief officer was called on behalf of the prosecution. His Worship said that it was a very dangerous thing to use a knife which was neither allowed in this country nor in England. Accused had no justification to use it, and had the wound been deeper complainant might have been killed, and accused got hung for it. Accused was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.—*Englishman.*

THE *TIMES* ON KARACHI.

The *Times* has the following article on "the Past and Future of Karachi":—

The decline in the prosperity of a great Indian city, especially when it happens to be a seaport of the greatest possible military and political importance, is a matter that calls for the serious and prompt attention of the Government of India. If there was one town in India which from its past seemed destined to uninterrupted progress in wealth and prosperity that place was Kurrachee. Its growth has been extraordinary during the 50 years since it first emerged from the obscurity of a Belooch fishing village, and up to little more than 12 months ago the trade returns confirmed the belief that Kurrachee was destined to rival Bombay as a great seaport and outlet of trade for Western India. This prospect has received a sudden and unexpected check, and the trade of Kurrachee, instead of increasing at its former and what seemed almost the normal rate, has declined during the present year in a marked degree, as the following figures will testify. In the first eight months of the present year the exports of wheat, which is of course the principal article exported, were 463,815 cwt., whereas in the corresponding period of 1886 they amounted to 2,737,372 cwt., or a fall in a single year to one-sixth of its former dimensions. In rice the decline has been equally marked. In the same periods the figures are for this year 9,741 cwt., and for 1886, 110,520 cwt., or a fall to one-eleventh of its quantity in 12 months. The imports, chiefly in piece goods and iron, already reveal the consequences of this diminished export trade, but they will not show its full effect until next year. The first signs of this coming change were perceptible in 1886 itself, when in the Punjab Administration Report it was stated that "the trade with Bombay shows a remarkable increase, both as regards imports and exports, while the trade with Kurrachee has fallen off under both heads," but it was not expected that the year 1887 would be marked by such a deplorable development of the same tendency.

It is almost unnecessary to say that this blow has caused much excitement and apprehension in the very industrious and energetic commercial community of Kurrachee which has been converted solely by commerce into a flourishing and populous city. Three memorials, besides one to the Government of Bombay, were presented only a few weeks ago to the Viceroy by the inhabitants of Scinde, the province of which Kurrachee is the capital and the port, by the Kurrachee Port Trust Board and by the Municipal Commissioners of Kurrachee. In these documents, which lie before us, expression is given not merely to the natural anxiety of the memorialists at the turn the export trade of the Punjab has taken, but also to a specific remedy which at slight cost would give Kurrachee a fairer chance in the keen competition inevitable under any circumstances between it and Bombay. Trade always follows the cheapest and most convenient channel, and Bombay enjoys from her superior railway communications with the Punjab, and especially with Delhi, "the most important commercial mart in the province," an advantage that must injure the prospects of Kurrachee so long as it has no corresponding facility of communication with Delhi. So far as this want can be supplied without violent interference with economic conditions or unduly straining the executive authority, it is due to community of 75,000 persons that their requests, so far as they are reasonable, should be granted, and, as Lord Dufferin has already taken some steps in the direction of compliance with the prayer of his memorialists, it may be accepted that they have had the good sense to ask for what was possible.

What the commercial community has asked for is "a line of railway from Hyderabad to Omerkote in Scinde, and from Omerkote to Pachbadra in the Jodepore, State, and thus connect the North-Western Railway with the Bombay and Baroda line and the Rajpootana State Railway." This line would not exceed 240 miles in length, and it is stated by the memorialists that the Maharajah of Jodepore, through whose territory it passes for 100 miles, would be willing to construct that portion at his own expense. It would provide Kurrachee with the direct railway communications with Ajmere, Agra, and, above all, with Delhi, the want of which has been attended with such unsatisfactory results. It has been suggested that the sanctioned line from Ajmere to Bahawulpore (of 310 miles at an estimated cost of construction of 19 million rupees) would give Kurrachee everything it can reasonably claim, but a glance at the railway map of India suffices to show that the construction of another roundabout route such as this is will not improve the position of Scinde and its capital. On the other hand there is in existence a railway almost across Rajpootana in the direction of Scinde, which [illegible] connection to Hyderabad on the Indus will provide the required means of communication with the heart of Northern India. The arguments brought forward in support of this line are straightforward and intelligible, and it is not very surprising to hear that, apparently on the authority of the Viceroy himself, the survey for a line from Hyderabad to Omerkote has been ordered, and what is more, that it is to be completed within one month.

The military and political importance of Kurrachee derived from its geographical situation is not to be gainsaid. If the mail steamers proceeded to this port they would save 24 hours' sea journey, and the same would be true if they were military transports, while Kurrachee is several days nearer the Afghan frontier than the great capital of Western India. The natural advantages of this port are also great, for it is easy of access to large vessels by day or night, and also during the monsoons. The construction of the Hyderabad-Pachbadra line would have an immense military advantage in securing direct railway communication between the Indus and therefore Quetta and Pishin, and the strong garrisons of Mhow, Jhansi and the Bombay Presidency. This railway would possess an Imperial as well as a local importance, and, as the memorialists say, "it would serve to connect more closely and by more rapid communication the military undertakings of this extremity of the Indian dominion with the general scheme of Indian defence." A few statistics with regard to Kurrachee will form an appropriate and useful conclusion. In 1881 the population of the town was 73,560, including the military cantonment. Kurrachee has recently been fortified, and, more fortunate than other places, is on the point of receiving the heavy guns required for its protection. Most of the public buildings were begun or finished while the late Sir Bartle Frere was Chief Commissioner, but extensive works are still in progress for the improvement and enlargement of the harbour, upon which considerably more than half a million sterling has already been spent. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, but there are 24,617 Hindoos and a flourishing little body of 937 Parsees, in whose hands much of the trade of the place lies. When we took possession of Kurrachee in 1842 its trade was valued at about £120,000; in 1882-3 it had risen to £7,077,084. In the nine years between 1874 and 1883 the trade exactly doubled. There is also coasting trade of £3,300,000, but as this includes re-imports and re-exports its precise value is a little uncertain. Kurrachee is now, practically speaking, a free port, as the only imports taxed are salt, wines and spirits, opium, arms and ammunition. In sanitary condition and improvements Kurrachee will compare favourably with any other Indian city, while the municipality has shown during the ten or twelve years of its existence much public spirit and a zealous intelligence in promoting the welfare of the town. Considering the gravity of the present evil, the simplicity of the remedy suggested, and the fact that the survey of the line from Hyderabad for that part which passes through Scinde has been ordered, the hope may reasonably be entertained that Lord Dufferin's visit next month to this part of India will provide the opportunity for giving the official reply to the petitions of the different sections of the community of Kurrachee.

THE RACING SCANDAL.

The stewards of the Jockey Club, after a searching investigation, extending over the past fortnight, have intimated their decision in the case of the suspicious running of Everitt, in the Harewood Plate, at York. The result of the inquiry is that the Marquess of Ailesbury, the owner of Everitt, and John Tyler, the trainer, are warned off Newmarket Heath, and all race courses under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club, for life. The charge against E. Martin, who rode the horse was dismissed, the jockey being cautioned as to his future conduct.

The following notice was given to the members of the Press at Newmarket on the 30th ult. by Messrs. Weatherby, as the official decision of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, relating to the suspicious running of Everitt at York:—"The inquiry into the running of Lord Ailesbury's Everitt, ridden by E. Martin, in the Harewood Plate, at York August Meeting, which was reported by the Stewards of York Races, was opened by the Stewards of the Jockey Club during the Doncaster September Meeting, and resumed at Newmarket during the first October Meeting. It was proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that Lord Ailesbury, in the presence of Tyler, his trainer, gave orders to Martin not to win the race, but that Martin, finding himself in a prominent position towards the finish hesitated to carry out his orders, the result being a dead heat. The Stewards further satisfied themselves that similar orders had been given by Lord Ailesbury on previous occasions. Notices have been served upon Lord Ailesbury and Tyler warning them to keep off Newmarket Heath."

TRAVELLING CHAIRS, Tables, Beds, Baths Washstands, Cups, Kettles, Stoves, &c. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FAULTY SWORD BAYONETS.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War to inquire whether, looking to all the circumstances of the case, the responsibility in respect to the navy having been supplied with cutlasses and sword-bayonets of faulty pattern and material attaches personally in any degree to General Sir John Adye, when Director of Artillery and Stores. "The inquiry is devided into two heads:—

"I.—Pattern.

"It appears from the records in the War Office that the pattern of the naval cutlass and cutlass sword bayonet was designed to the specification laid down by the admiralty in letter dated June 23, 1869, as to dimensions, shape, and weight, one of the conditions being that its lightness should be compatible with strength. The order for the preparation of the pattern, in accordance with the requirements of the Admiralty, was given to the Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory (Colonel Dixon) by Sir G. Balfour, than Assistant to the Controller in Chief, and performing the duties of Director of Stores. The pattern was sent to her Majesty's ship Excellent for experiment, and after three months (on February 15, 1870) was favourably reported on by Captain Boys. Sir John Adye was appointed Director of Arttillery in April 1870, and was informed by Sir Henry Storks that he would be required to perform the combined duties of Director General of Ordnance and Assistant to the Controller in Chief. It appears, however, that Sir George Balfour did not immediately resign his duties, and that the correspondence about the pattern of the naval cutlass and cutlass sword bayonet continued to pass through him for some months after Sir John Adye's appointment. The formal adoption of the pattern by the Admiralty was communicated to the War Office by letter dated February 17, 1871, and this letter was the first that Sir John Adye received on the subject. It therefore appears that no personal responsibility attaches itself to Sir John Adye for the pattern, which was decided on without reference to him.

"II.—Material.

"On April 3, 1871, in declining to receive 12,000 cutlass sword-bayonets for use as swords, the Admiralty suggested the process of conversion, 'if it could be done efficiently.' Sir John Adye, after reference to the president of a committee then sitting on the Martini-Henry rifle, put the following question to Colonel Dixon on April 17, 1871:—'Can you alter one of the sword-bayonets as suggested by the Director of Naval Ordnance?' No report was made in reply to this question; but on April 25, 1871, a converted cutlass sword-bayonet was sent to Sir John Adye for transmission to the Admiralty. Sir John Adye appears to have thought the matter one which could be best settled in conference between the Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory and the Director of Naval Ordnance. By his direction Colonel Dixon took the papers to Captain Hood. There is no record to show what took place at the conference, but the converted weapon was sent to the Excellent for trial and was afterwards accepted by the Admiralty. The whole case was then submitted to the Surveyor General of the Ordnance, who formally approved the pattern on July 10, 1871. Then occurred a lapse of three years. The subject was revived by the Director of Naval Ordnance on Sept. 9, 1874, and on November 11, 1874, he confirmed the decision of 1871. Meantime, Colonel Fraser had succeeded Colonel Dixon as Superintendent at Enfield. Sir J. Adye raised doubts as to the economy of conversion, but did not call in question the decision as to pattern and method. Early in 1875 General Fraser and Colonel Dyer both left Enfield, and Colonel Close succeeded as Superintendent. In July, 1875, Sir J. Adye ceased to be Director of Artillery. Sir J. Adye maintains that the method of conversion was a question that could only be dealt with by experts. He relies on the Superintendent's responsibility as defined in Lord Herbert's minute of January 1860, and the instructions for the Director of Ordnance, dated the 13th of February, 1867, which have never been abrogated or superseded. He calls attention to Colonel Arbuthnot's letter of June 4, 1887 (Command Paper 5115, page 15), in which it is stated that on being tested in 1887 the converted cutlass sent to the Excellent proved stronger than the pattern, and he points out that the earliest conversations, marked 1875, appear to be satisfactory. Admitting that the question of conversion was one for experts, it seems somewhat strange that at no period of the transaction the head of the Small Arms Factory should have been required to report to his superior officer as to whether he considered that the weapon so converted would be, or would not be, deteriorated by the process; but it must be remembered that all these converted weapons would have to pass the test required by Government, and therefore it might be presumed that any deterioration would be at once discovered and reported on. Moreover, it was never suggested by the Superintendent of the Factory that any difficulty might be experienced in conversion. It is apparent from the evidence given before the committee on cutlasses that neither Colonel Dixon nor his successors in office considered Sir J. Adye responsible for the process. It appears to the committee that, looking to all the circumstances of the case, Sir J. Adye cannot be held to be personally responsible for the faulty material of the cutlasses and sword-bayonets, nothing, in fact, occurring during his tenure of office to call for his intervention in the processes of manufacture. It is, however, regrettable that the metallurgical changes to which such a material as steel is subject were not sufficiently considered at the time, as they should have been, by a committee of experts; and it is further to be regretted that Sir J. Adye did not press for a categorical reply to his inquiry of April 17, 1871, and that no record has been kept of what passed at the conference held at his desire between the Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory and the Director of Naval Ordnance on May 25, 1871. But, on the other hand, it does not appear to have been at any time suggested that there was any objection to the process in itself, and, in fact, the converted sample cutlass was declared by Colonel Arbuthnot, 16 years later, to be stiffer and stronger than the approved pattern.

"Brownlow.
"Montagu M'Murdo, General.
"Wm. Woodall.

"Sept. 9, 1887."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

Lord R. Churchill addressed an open-air meeting at Whitby on the 23rd ultimo. Some six or seven thousand persons were present. Lord Randolph Churchill said the session just closed was, on the whole a satisfactory one. He disagreed altogether with the view that the Unionist party had much to be ashamed of and to apologise for the work of the session. For the first time in our history there was a complete and adequate representation of the people in Parliament, and there was no undue predominance unless we went to Ireland to look for it. In the result there had been a fair representation of the democracy, and the working of Parliament had been for the good of the nation. A union of parties had succeeded in working the machine of Government through an unexampled session with complete success. The Unionists had withstood all the guiles and wiles of Mr. Gladstone, and the Union was now firmer than ever. The Government had proved itself strong, and its strength was due to its democratic elements, for strength and democracy went hand-in-hand. No former Government, he argued, could have dealt with firmness with the National League, in Ireland, because none of them could know that they had the full confidence of the nation. Patriotism overrode party, and this display of patriotism in the last session more than compensated for all the delays of which had taken place. While deprecating obstruction, he rejoiced to say that it had been most successfully grappled with. Mr. Gladstone, who had during the whole session acted as the leader of the Irish party, was responsible for the system of obstruction, which he never once rebuked. No matter how extravagant the action of the Irish party, in Mr. Glandstone they had found a leader. If the session had been abortive, it was to Mr. Gladstone they must go for explanation, and not to the Unionist party. Lord Randolph also mentioned one feature which was a source of especial gratification and pleasure to himself—namely, the strong disposition which was manifest on the part of Parliament to initiate and to sustain a vigorous campaign against the extravagant expenditure of public money. He was perfectly certain that if he could have his way, and could see the great departments of the State filled by men who thoroughly believed in the possibility and necessity for economy, he could make more millions for the service of the State, for remission of taxation, or for meeting legitimate expenditure out of economy, retrenchment, and departmental reform than any protectionist, fair trader, bi-metallist, or other magician could extract, no matter how ingeous might be the remedy which he might persuade Parliament to adopt. And more than that, he would guarantee on the most recognised and widely accepted principles of finance that they would have fifty per cent. more efficiency in their public service than they had at the present moment. The great feature and characteristic of our public service was that we employed three men to do the work of one. We paid each of the three men at least one-third a higher salary than we needed to pay to one man who would do the work which the three pretended to do. We retired the three men prematurely on a higher pension at a time when they were perfectly capable of doing good service. He particularly alluded to the Pension List because that had reached proportions which was little short of a public scandal—it amounted, he believed, to over six millions of money a year. It took threepence of their income tax to pay pensions. But the present disposition of the House of Commons was having a most beneficial effect upon the permanent officials of the public departments.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	3
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0	0 1 9
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Fruits—			
Pine Apples, large, each	0	14	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. Mangalore	2	0	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	10	0
Melons, musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	3
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	8	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	9	0
Mangoes Afoos serdog	15	0	0
Do. Common, per doz.	2	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	5	0
Grapes Cabool per box	0	5	0
Apples Verona per dozen	1	0	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	3	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1	0	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	10	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	5	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	2	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kugmell, per candy	5	0	0
[illegible] maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per [illegible]	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	4	0
Do Goghary per phura	2	14	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3	4	0
Do Bhownuggur per phurra	3	12	0
Rice Jorasal 1st sort	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1	8	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. large, per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. do per seer	0	0	9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Cabbages, per each large	0	8	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Turnips small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	3
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. white, per dozen	0	0	6
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3
French Beans	0	0	9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	7	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	4	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	5	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	12	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	1	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Cocoanut Janghbohar per 100	6	4	0
Dry Fish—			
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0
Palah, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not ding 3 lin Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted unde the scale.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DAHLIAS, and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moola Road, Kirkee.

LATEST NOVELTIES in PHOTO FRAMES, of real English manufacture, from Annas 12 to Rs. 45 each, the best and choicest collection ever imported. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, to attend on a lady, during confinement, at Mangalore. Boarding, lodging and passage free, good salary. Apply personally to Dr. TEMULJEE BHICAJEE NARIMAN, Fort, near the Police Office.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio, Vanilla and Strawberry Cream, Rosewater Ice. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail. Pastry every day fresh.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN TEACHER, to give Lessons in English and Mathematics, from 8 to 10 every morning. Apply with testimonials to "A.B.C." care of this paper.

UNRESERVED SALE of POLO PONIES, the property of an Officer, 7th Hussars, at Crawford and Co.'s Auction, to-morrow, WEDNESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Can be seen at Stephens' Stables.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Lemon, Cherries and Raspberry, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges, by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

TO BE LET, "ELPHINSTONE LODGE," Matheran. Fully furnished. Immediate possession. Apply to B. NICHOLSON, Elphinstone Circle.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Moholla.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 15, Forbes Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWER. [illegible]TAIN [illegible] October, also the HOTEL" re-opens Bazar; and several houses to let. Proprietor's [illegible] COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in the following sizes, 12ft. by 9 ft. 13½ ft. by 10 ft. and 15 ft. by 12 ft. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LOST,—The following Notes and payment of which is stopped:—11 Notes of Rs. 100 each, S-12 82898-8,900, 83301-11, 5 Notes of 50 Rupees each, S-29 47727-47731.—E. J. ABRAHAM, 4, Rampart Row, West.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Room attached.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

J. BROTHERS & Co.'s own preparation, SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, prevents Cough and checks Consumptive Symptoms, recommended by Dr. A. V. Velkar. Price 12 annas, to be had at both their Shops, Kalbadavi and Market.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TO LET, (1) Two spacious BUNGALOWS on Varli Hill, open to sea breeze with outhouses and compounds. (2) One Bungalow on Varli Hill sufficient for small family. (3). One range of Chawl at Khetwadi. (4) One ground-floor house in Girgaum fit for press or godown. Apply to Mr. MOWJI RAGHOWJI, care of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Girgaum.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Shett Khutao Ramjee, by virtue of a Mortgage Deed, dated 9th November, 1885, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Khundoo Hurri Pathary and Savitribai, wife of Khundoo Hurri Pathary:—The house Municipal Nos. 163-165 and Ward No. 3886 at Nowrojee Hill or Doongri 2nd Lane, and bounded on the east by ground of Jalbhai Ardaseer, Esq., on the west by Nowrojee Hill 2nd Road, on the north by a house of Narayen Danajee, and on the south by a house of Rookmajee Ragojee Kond Moria, situate on Mandvie sub-register district, and in occupation of Khundoo Hurri and his wife Savitribai and their tenants.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Oct. 18, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pension and tax vacant piece of land at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owners to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable free-hold plot of vacant land.

All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,800 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west by sea-shore, on the east by Nepean Sea Road, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottleboye, on the north by the property of Mr. Chubildass Lalooshhey.

The frontage of the land is about 100 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 18, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

MR. N. LAZARUS. OCCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

IMPERISHABLE ABERDEEN GRANITE—Alex, Macdonald and Co., Ld., Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen, Scotland, workers in Polished Granites, to the Queen. Architectural and Monumental work sent to all parts of the world. For designs and particulars apply to the Works, Aberdeen, or London Branch, 337, Easton-road N. W.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
A PLEA [illegible]OR [illegible]RINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

THE Bank and Market were closed on account of the Dewalli Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Haji Cassam steamer Taif, Captain H. Schumacker, sails to-day for Mauritius via Pondicherry. She has a general cargo and about sixty deck passengers on board.

THE Asiatic steamer Peshwa, Captain J. Carson, which arrived in Bombay on the 16th instant, brought from Calcutta and the Coast ports a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Landoura, 2,148 tons Captain J. Grag, brought to Bombay on Sunday a general cargo and six deck passengers on board from Calcutta (Sept 28).—The same Company's steamer Goa, 1,232 tons, which arrived in Bombay on the same day under Captain T. W. Lemins from Calcutta (Sept. 19) and the Coasts brought with her a general cargo and the following passengers:—One Corporal and six privates belonging to the Royal Fusiliers, and an Assistant Apothecary.

A MISSING CAPTAIN.—On Thursday last the agents of the B. S. Ganges made a report to the Police authorities at Calcutta that Captain Donton, the commander of the vessel, had been missing since the 11th instant. Enquiries were at once made, when it was pretty clearly ascertained that the missing skipper had left for Bombay.—*Englishman.*

A SEAMAN DROWNED.—George Pugh and James Thompson, able seamen of the B. S. City of Dumfries, got leave to go ashore at Calcutta on Wednesday last, and returned to the vessel that night somewhat the worse for liquor. They were seen to go to the forecastle head of the vessel, lie down, and fall asleep. Some time in the small hours of the morning the man on watch on deck heard a splash as if something had fallen overboard. He looked over the ship's side but saw nothing. Next morning when the men were mustered, Thompson was found missing, and it is surmised that he fell over board and got drowned.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Ravenna	..	Daniell	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Othello	1837	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	Werfelk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	H J	C. Eduljee.
„ Aston Hall	2333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Akbar	..	G. Baldwin	M	Hajee Cassum.
„ Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Wivenhoe	1225	R. Clark	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Cuba	1373	Hoseason	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2283	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Ravenna (s)	Daniell	London, Sept. 22.
	Stura (s)	Marchi	Hongong, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Assyria (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The steamer Taif, Schumacker, was cleared out yesterday for Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for other ports yesterday:—

Steamer Peshwa, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Rohilla s	Briscoe	London, Sept. 8.
	Tursena	Rahman	Jeddah, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13.—Steamer Narenta. Ship County of Kinross.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

La Touche, Col, Bo, on duty, from Poona.
Woodifield, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Deolali.
Coates, Lt, Mad, Bradford Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

OCTOBER 15.

Smith, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from Karachi.
Braid, Lt, Bo R A, on exchange, from Karachi.

OCTOBER 17.

Gough, Lt, Bl A D C, off leave, from England.
Scott, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd B I, on duty, from Baroda.
Greenstreet, Major, Bl, R E, from leave, from England.
Bushman, Col, Bl, from leave, from England.
Dixon, Lt, Bl, R H A, on leave, from Sialkot.
Rawlinson, Lt, Bl, K R Rifles, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Gough, Lt, Bl, A D C, off leave, to Lucknow.
Heathcote, Br-Genl, Bo Staff, on leave, to Matheran.
Greenstreet, Major, Bl R E, off leave, to Lucknow.
Hammond, Major, Bl R A, off leave, to Jhansi.
Armstrong, Lt, Bl, S Lan Regt, to join the 15th Sikh, at Nowshera.
Gailbraith, Br-Genl, Bo, Commanding Sindh Dist, to rejoin, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 18th October, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill at the following places until farther orders, commencing from Wednesday next:—

At the Oval Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

At the Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Monday, and Wednesday, at 4-45 p.m.

At the Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

At the Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution, Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

3. Members of the Range Sub-Committee will proceed to the Coorla Range by the 7-30 (Railway time) train on Wednesday next, the 19th instant to report on its condition.

4. A copy of the Rules and Prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association for 1887 may be inspected at the Head Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

5. There will be Musketry behind the Town Hall at 5-15 p.m. this day Tuesday, the 18th instant.

6. There will be riding School for all members on Wednesday morning at 6-45 a.m. Military bridles only to be worn with head ropes.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·916
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	182

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT—MURREY—September 22, at Guernsey, Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K C S I, to Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Gaussen, Esq., of Guernsey, and widow of the late T J Murrey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

INGLE—WEBSTER—September 21, at Camberwell, Thomas Ingle, of Queen-street, E C, son of the late Henry Ingle, formerly of the H E I C S Bombay, to Ellen, daughter of John Webster, of Dulwich village, S E.

LYONS—STEWART—September 22, at Chelsea, J Howard Lyons (late Bengal C E S), to Rosalinda, daughter of the late H B Stewart, of Pitlochry, N B.

DEATHS.

DANVERS—September 26, at Hammersmith, Mary, widow of the late Edward Danvers, of Bombay, aged 78.

HYDE—September 23, at Caterham, Henry Hyde, Major-Gen Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, aged 62.

McARTHUR—September 19, at Northumberland-place, Mary, widow of the late Alexander McArthur, of Meergunge, Jessore, Bengal, aged 63.

TURNBULL—At Southsea Anna Patricia Turnbull, daughter of the late P Turnbull, Esq. of Calcutta.

GOA.

BIRTH.

OLIVER—October 13, at Goa, the wife of Norman Oliver, Assistant British Delegate, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RODRIGUES—October 17, at Cavel, Manuel Rodrigues, Pensioned Apothecary, aged 67. Funeral will leave his residence at 4 p.m. this day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWNING—October 7, at Rungli Ting Tea Estate, Dibrooghur, the wife of W J Downing, of a daughter.

FRAUSTADT—At No 6, Camac Street, the wife of A Fraustadt, of a son.

MASTERS—October 9, at Bhagalpore, the wife of J Masters, Esq. of a daughter.

NORMAN—October 6, at Chunglagali, the wife of W W Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

WOOD—October 12, at the Parsonage, Kurseong, the wife of the Rev Richard S Wood, M A, Chaplain of Kurseong, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOKSON—PLOWDEN—October 10, at Meerut, by the Rev C G Moore, B A, Lieutenant W W Cookson, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major-General Cookson, to Frances, eldest daughter of Colonel G Chichele Plowden.

DALLEY—HAYWARD—October 12, at St Andrew's Church, Richard Dalley, son of late R Dalley, Esq., Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to Margaret Eliza Hayward, eldest daughter of J C Hayward, Esq. Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

HULTZSCH—KUENZEL—October 11, at the German Lutheran Mission Church, Madras, Eugen Hultzsch, Ph D, to Margaret, daughter of the late Dr Charles Kuenzel.

WILLIAMS—BICKNELL—October 10, at St John's Church, Palampur, Peter Edwin Williams, to Catherine Isabella Anne, widow of the late Robert Thatcher Bicknell.

DEATH.

DEAR—October 9, at the Oaks, Mussoorie, Herschel Dear, of Monghyr, aged 76 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1887.

THE United States of America began their Cotton Manufacturing Industry in the beginning of the present century—1805 being the earliest year in which mention is made of the use of cotton spindles in that country. India began her industry in the same line half a century later, the year 1850 being about the time when cotton mills were first projected in this country. The movement was initiated in Bombay, but statistics were an unknown and uncared for art in those days, and no wonder that even our local Millowners' Association is only able to supply information regarding cotton mills of no earlier date than 1865. In that year we have returns of thirteen mills operating with 285,500 spindles, and five years later, namely in 1870, we had fourteen mills working with 343,500 spindles. Thus in twenty years from the commencement of the industry we could show a progress of only 17,000 spindles a year, whereas in the same period of time, the United States seemed to have made more than double our progress, for their returns show 4,500 spindles in 1805, and fully 800,000 spindles in 1825, which is equal to an increase of 40,000 spindles a year. India, however, more than made up for its slow progress during the first twenty years of its manufacture in the succeeding seventeen years, for the increase of spindles from 1870 to 1887 was over twenty lakhs, or say 125,000 spindles a year, which is over sevenfold the progress of the first twenty years. The last industrial census of the United States was taken in 1880, and the number of spindles then ascertained are returned at 10,700,000, so that taking the birth of the industry to be in 1805 we have in seventy-five years a progress of 142,000 spindles per year, against India's yearly average of 1¼ lakh for thirty-seven years. When we compare the returns of looms, we have reason to remember the proverbial energy of the Americans, for, whereas they introduced 2,30,000 in three-quarters of a century, India's progress was only 18,000 looms in half that period. The American industry, however, took its rise and was rather fostered by the strained political relations which prevailed between the United States and Great Britain in the early part of the century. The strain culminated in the American War of the first decade of this century, in which a former Governor-General of India, Lord Cornwallis, played such a prominent part. Before the war the imports of English cotton goods into America were very great for those days—eleven millions dollars' worth of such goods being noted for the year 1807. The war however interposed a period of non-intercourse with Great Britain, and consequently America had to fall back on herself for her supplies. She had already made a beginning, but she now took steps to root the industry to the soil, and she did this with her usual energy. War thus proved a blessing in disguise to America, in respect of her cotton manufacture, in the same way as the Crimean war turned out a blessing to India in regard to her oil seed trade. With peace came a re-action in consequence of importations from Great Britain, and then it was that the American manufacturers asked help from their Government, which was granted in the shape of import duties on English cotton goods. The duty in this instance was as high as 25 per cent., a piece of economical heresy to English statesmen of the present day. The statesmen of those days however could not point to the beam in their rivals' eyes, for there was a mote in their own too in the shape of import duties on Indian cottons, which was as high as 75 to 100 per cent. It was in this way that cotton manufactures in America became racy of the soil. When we turn to India, however, we find the English Government in the position of a man married to two wives, one of his own kith and kin, and the other alien in blood, in religion and in language. He would fain divide his heart equally between the two, but the curtain lectures of his first married proved too much for his gallantry to his lately acquired spouse. The history of Governmental action towards India's Cotton Industry is too recent to necessitate our developing the simile further; suffice it to say that should India ever come to compete successfully with the United States in the markets of the world in regard to her cotton goods she would owe very little thanks to her Government for that success. There is one feature, however, in the development of American Cotton industry which is worth attending to on the part of this country. In America, cotton mills were first established in what we would call the Mofussil; in India they were first started in the Presidency towns, which were already large centres of business. In the former the mills have created centres of business for themselves; in the latter the distance of the mills from the place of growth of cotton is a drag to the industry. The Famine Commissioners have urged in their report the multiplication of industries other than agriculture as a means of future protection to the people of India. It is obvious that if mills and factories were scattered throughout the interior the surrounding population would have two strings to their bows, while the institutions themselves would have advantage over their Presidency town rivals in the comparative cheapness of the labour to be found at their very doors. It is safe to say that the mills of the future will have to look to the interior of the country as the scene of their operations. Some of the witnesses before the Currency Commission recently deposed that the Manchester cotton manufacturing business has not paid even 5 per cent. during the past ten or twelve years, and *Blackwood's Magazine* not long since contained an authoritative statement to the effect that ten to twelve millions sterling of Scottish capital invested abroad in America has not yielded anything at all to the investors for some years past. What if some recognised authority in England were to suggest to the Lancashire spinning houses the migration of their plants and capital to the interior of India? It was recently mentioned in our columns by the chairman of the Morarjee Cotton Mill that that institution has paid its shareholders over 12 per cent. on an average every year since its establishment some twelve years ago, and other mills in Bombay can speak to similar results. In Calcutta, in the last report of the Ghoosery Cotton Mill, we find the Directors mentioning under their authority that their mill has paid its shareholders 250 per cent. since the commencement of their investments some fifteen years ago. With facts such as these patent to those who would take the trouble to look for them, it was hardly in seeming for the financial authorities of the Government of India to put forth before the world under their own *imprimus* the statement contained in Mr. O'Conor's Review of the trade of British India of the year before last that the earnings of the Indian cotton mills for that year amounted to only 1 to 1½ per cent. The fact is only technically correct, and we notice it here as a fallacious inference was sought to be drawn during one of the sittings of the Currency Commission (Q.—3421) which is much as if the Government of India had reported after consulting the meteorological records of a famine year that India was a country of scanty rainfall.

SIR SALAR JUNG will return to India in a few days, but it is not so certain that he will immediately return to Hyderabad. This, we believe, is not a matter quite within his free choice, and we believe that the Nizam's Government would have preferred it if Sir Salar Jung had extended to twelve months a tour from which he has evidently derived much pleasure and interest. That he has derived much profit from his journey to Europe we can see in the second instalment of his travel reminiscences in the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he discusses European politics with a confidence and a fulness of ideas that in an Oriental statesman seem remarkable. The author of the "Present Condition of European Politics" has not aimed at a wider survey than the ex-Minister, whose friends in Hyderabad will read with admiring interest his confident suggestions for the solution of many a problem which still puzzles the statesmen of the Continent. About Turkey he is more hopeful than others have yet found it easy to be. She will reform, he thinks, when she sees that her existence depends upon it—that is to say when she is pushed to the very edge of the precipice. But the danger is lest Turkey should be on this same edge of the precipice without knowing it. Sir Austin Layard was a candid friend to her in 1876, and candid counsel given to her at Lord Granville's instance immediately after the war led to no reforms. Austria, however, is Sir Salar Jung's *Deus ex machina*. She and Turkey between them could change the face of things, and stave off the otherwise inevitable. If we rightly understand Sir Salar Jung's scheme the union between the two Powers is to be something more than an alliance; it is to be a federal union under the headship of Austria. The project is ambitious, and it would be curious to learn what people think of it at Vienna, where the highly composite character of the Austro-Hungarian Empire has not even yet ceased to be a source of embarrassment. Still more curious would it be to learn how the Turkish statesmen, who supported the Sultan in rejecting Sir Drummond Wolff's Convention because it detracted from his Majesty's sovereignty in Egypt would regard a scheme much more detrimental to his rights as Lord Absolute. But Sir Salar Jung has faith in his scheme. It appears to him to be the solution of the East problem which alone seem possible, which affords the best prospect of finality, and which can alone preserve the peace of Europe. We need say nothing more of it than that it is infinitely creditable to him that his first essay in the field of international policy should be marked by a breadth of view for which even his experience as Prime Minister of the first native State of India can scarcely have prepared him.

THERE is one chapter in Mr. O'Conor's Review of the Trade of India during last year which claims a place in the commercial history of India. "Westward the course of Empire takes its way," and so does that of commerce. Whether comparison be made between the foreign or the coasting trade of the two ports, or between the tonnage of their shipping, the commercial capital of India has for years past been Calcutta not Bombay. Mr. O'Conor points out that the total foreign trade of Bombay is much in excess of that of Calcutta, amounting last year to 6,837½ lakhs of rupees, while that of Calcutta was only 5,898 lakhs. The proportion of Bombay foreign trade to that of the whole foreign trade of the five chief ports was last year 42·78 per cent; that of Calcutta 36·9. Bombay has increased from a percentage of 41·55 in 1883-4, and Calcutta has in the same period decreased from a percentage of 38·45. In the tonnage of shipping engaged in the foreign trade which enters the two ports Bombay more than maintains the lead, with a percentage of 33·7 against Calcutta's percentage of 24·52, this latter a falling off of nearly two per cent. since 1883-4. In the coasting trade alone is Calcutta making any advance. the percentage of trade tonnage under that head being 17·3, an advance of two per cent. in the last five years. Mr. O'Conor sums up the comparison by observing that as the port to which is brought most of the gold and silver imported Bombay takes the first place in India in the total trade, and it would seem that it must take first place in merchandise too very soon, for it is already practically on a level with Calcutta. Two lines of railway are now under construction which will largely increase the tonnage of produce shipped at the two ports, and it is scarcely a matter of conjecture that whatever the result of these additions to our railway system may be the supremacy already enjoyed by Bombay is more likely to be increased than diminished. The port facilities which are afforded in Bombay should alone suffice to ensure that.

WE understand that the promotions in the Educational Department consequent upon the departure of Mr. W. Wordsworth on furlough have been determined on, and will appear in the next *Government Gazette*. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, will act in the 1st grade, *vice* Mr. Wordsworth; Mr. Jacob, Inspector in Sind, will act in the 2nd grade in the room of Mr. Kirkham; and Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite will act as Principal of Elphinstone College. The promotion of Mr. Kirkham will meet with general approval, as not only is he the most senior member of the department after the departure of Mr. Wordsworth, but of late years no one has been more untiring in his services to the department, or inspired more general confidence in all matters educational. Mr. Jacob's services on the Education Commission have been frequently commended, but not hitherto rewarded, and his promotion now is an appropriate recognition of the importance of the new sphere of duty assigned to him in Sind. It is an incidental disadvantage of the system adopted some years back, of grading men irrespective of appointments, that occasionally, as in the present case, an officer may be selected for duties involving increased responsibilities and may at the same time have to wait till the next vacancy for the rise in grade which it is natural to expect under such circumstances. The last striking instance of this apparent anomaly occurred in the case of a high inspectorship which had to be filled in a lower grade, and now it is the turn of a college official to have to wait a short time for a step in promotion. We presume that the advantages of keeping the graded list of officers independent of the duties assigned to each office are found in practice to outweigh the disadvantage of such occasional anomalies, or the system would not have been introduced or maintained. The system certainly leaves the department a free hand to post its officers wherever their services are likely to be most efficient.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., returned to Poona on Saturday.

CHOLERA is still prevalent in Kandahar, where from 20 to 30 deaths are occurring daily.

THE death was on Wednesday recorded of Mr. Thomas James, an old and respected inhabitant of Abercarne, at the age of 100 years. Mr. James was in possession of all his faculties to within a few days of his death.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in his paper: "I observe that the Bishop of Lahore is about to resign his see, and that Archdeacon Mathew, who has been working in the diocese for nine years past, is to succeed him. This is at it should be. Perhaps we shall next hear of colonial sees being filled up by colonial clergymen, instead of their being hawked about England, as has latterly been the case."

INDIAN friends of the Rev. David P. Williams, late senior chaplain on the Calcutta list, will be interested to learn that he has accepted the living of Hill Farrance, Somersetshire, which is in the patronage of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Williams was very popular in India, and since his return to Europe, he has been travelling in Italy and Germany.

M. DE HEREDIA, French Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Lax, Director of Railways, and M. Guillian, Director of Roads, Navigation, and Mines, arrived at Dover on the 26th afternoon and proceeded to London by special train on the South-Eastern Railway. M. de Heredia and his colleagues will remain in this country about ten days, and will devote their time to studying the Metropolitan Railway system and other public works.

"ATLAS," in the *World*, says:—"I stated last week that it was likely that Mr. Stanhope would take steps to prevent Sir Edward Hamley from being run out of the service. It seems that the War Minister has carried the day; for, notwithstanding a certain amount of red-tape opposition, the author of 'The Operations of War' is to be retained on active list, and employment will shortly be found for him of a nature commensurate with his rank and high professional attainments."

THE Oceana, a new addition to the P. and O. S. N. Company's already large fleet, was launched from Messrs. Harland and Wolff's yard at Belfast on the 24th ult. Her dimensions are: Length 483 feet, breadth 52 feet, and depth 37 feet. She will register nearly 7,000 tons, and her triple expansion engines are expected to develop 7,000 effective horse power, which should drive her 17 knots at full speed. In addition to the Oceana, the Peninsular and Oriental Company are also building at Belfast the Arcadia, of nearly 7,000 tons. These steamers are being constructed for the India, China, and Australian mail services of the company.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has ceded to England and Germany under certain conditions all the coast strip which was secured to him by the London agreement of Nov. 1, 1886, which defined the respective spheres of interest of these two European States in East Africa. A British East African Company, represented by the firm of Mackenzie, in Zanzibar, having prevailed upon the Sultan to surrender to it for an annual tribute all the northern portion of the mainland coast corresponding to the English sphere of interest inland and extending from 4 deg. 30 min. to 2 deg. 35 min. S., the German company resolved to imitate its example, which it did with success, though as yet it is uncertain in what form, and whether the Sultan has retained his sovereign rights under the agreement.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says:—"I have good authority for stating that should any association be formed in Ireland for the purpose, however ingeniously concealed, of doing the work of the suppressed National League, Mr. Balfour will suppress that also. The Chief Secretary, to more than one friend in whom he reposes confidence, has frankly confessed that he intends to force obedience to the law in Ireland, or to face civil war. The National League is regarded as the root of the evil. It must go, and nothing shall be suffered to rise in its place."

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD's new volume of poems will be entitled "Lotus and Jewel," in allusion to the two principal pieces in the work—"In an Indian Temple" and "A Casket of Gems." The former of these two, says the *Academy*, discourses upon the mysterious philosophy enshrined in the sacred Hindu word *mo*. The latter brings together, under a fanciful heading of eighteen letters, and in lyrical form, much recondite law and many legends connected with precious stones. The volume also contains several minor poems and translations from the Sanskrit of Kalidasa, and of the Mahabharata. Messrs. Trübner and Co. will also publish at about the same time a reprint, with supplementary comments, of Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Death—and Afterwards."

A WELSH newspaper reports the following incident which took place at Hawarden a few days ago. The children of a Welsh minister, resident at Liverpool, were spending their holidays near Hawarden, and wandered into the park. When near the Castle they met Mrs. Gladstone, who entered into conversation with them, and, on learning whose children they were, escorted them over the castle and showed them its chief beauties and afterwards introduced them to her consort. Mr. Gladstone shook hands with each little stranger and then commenced a catechism. "Is your father a Liberal?"—"Yes, sir." "Is he a Home Ruler?"—"Yes, sir." "Then give these to him," rejoined Mr. Gladstone, handing them a bundle of Home Rule pamphlets, "and tell him to agitate and teach the Liverpool people the principles of Home Rule." A dainty farewell bouquet followed, after which the young folks departed with their message and parcel.

THE report on the operations of the Factories Act in Calcutta for the year ending the 30th of June last, shows that there were 43 factories in existence during that period. Of these 13 are jute mills, 12 jute presses, 4 cotton mills, 3 Government military factories, 2 dockyards, and the rest are rice, silk, paper, shellac, and other factories. There were 122 accidents during the half-year in the factories, of which only 6 proved fatal. The work of inspection was carefully carried out.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. O'BRIEN AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

A meeting of the National League was notified to be held yesterday at Woodford near Loughrea, but was prohibited by the Police Authorities from taking place.

Mr. O'Brien, however, arrived on Saturday night, and the meeting was held in a private house at mid-night after which, in the presence of an enormous crowd, Mr. O'Brien burned the proclamation forbidding the meeting to be held.

LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

A great conference of the Liberal Party is to be held at Nottingham on Tuesday.

Mr. Gladstone has signified his intention of being present at the meeting.

THE BULGARIAN DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 16.

The negotiations between Russia and Turkey regarding a settlement of the Bulgarian Question appear to be collapsing, Turkey declining in any way to take the initiative.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

A passage to India has been engaged for H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught in the P. and O. Company's steamer "Coromandel" which leaves London on the 17th October.

H. R. H. the Duchess will join the steamer at Malta.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Sir Auckland Colvin sails for India from Venice on the 26th Oct.

THE MISSING GUNBOAT.

Information received at the Admiralty states that the most diligent search has been made for the missing Gunboat "Wasp", which has, however, been entirely fruitless, no trace of her having been discovered.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

The Bishop of Calcutta proceeds home in February for about a year; the Rev. J. Mitchell, officiating Archdeacon, taking charge in his Lordship's absence.

Some difficulty has arisen regarding the creation of the proposed See at Allahabad, and it is understood that the Metropolitan's visit to England may enable him to settle the question.

The Rev. Marsh Kirkby, who recently joined the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and acted for a short time as chaplain at Fort William, has given up his appointment, and proceeded home, as he did not wish to go to Burma, where he had been appointed.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 17.

It is stated that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta goes home in February. He will be absent from his diocese for a year. The Rev. F. R. Mitchell, Officiating Archdeacon, will act for him.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 17.

The new Madras Municipal 6 per cent. loan of one lakh, for Drainage Works, has been extremely well received. The loan was closed on Saturday with the result that the whole of it was taken up at Rs. 106. No less than 6½ lakhs were tendered at an average of Rs. 210-1-5, and Rs. 11,82,700 were tendered at an average of Rs. 99-0-9.

GENERAL LUCK'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 17.

A local paper learns that the Secretary of State has just sanctioned Generals Luck's appointment as Inspector General of Cavalry in India.

COLONEL POLE CAREW.

Colonel Pole Carew, who is due by this mail, rejoins his appointment as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, accompanying him on his tour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived at Marseilles from Bombay on 14th instant.

The same Company's steamer Raffaele Rubattino, left Suez for Bombay at 9 p.m., on Sunday the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 16.

10 p.m.	80·4

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	83·5

THE remains of the late Bamba Duleep Singh, Maharanee, were interred, on Sept. 23, in Elvedon Churchyard, near Thetford. Prince Victor, Prince Frederic, and Princess Bamba were chief mourners. Lord Henniker attended by command of and to represent the Queen. The India Office was represented by Mr. Neel, head of the Political Department, and by Mr. Dawkins, Private Secretary of Viscount Cross, and also by Sir Owen Burne, of the India Council. There were also present Mr. Oliphant, Secretary to the Maharanee; Mr Drewitt, the Maharaja's Agent; and many of the neighbouring gentry. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. St. George Walker, Rector of Elvedon. Her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and Lord and Lady Henniker sent wreaths of flowers. Upon the coffin was mounted a shield bearing the words, "Bamba Duleep Singh, Maharanee, born July 6, 1848. Died Sept. 18, 1887."

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

THE very generous offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad to contribute handsomely towards frontier defences in India has, most undeservedly, escaped being made a great sensation. For some days—for we had tired somewhat of Colonel Hughes-Hallett's misdemeanours—nothing of fresh importance has occurred to absorb public attention. Tuesday morning's papers were singularly wanting in aught of a specially interesting character. There was one exception. The *Times* contained the Nizam's offer to assist the overburdened finances of the Imperial Government. The particulars of his Highness's action, as you will see, are all covered in the message I early wired to you. Upon the offer, the leading journal commented in a manner calculated to gratify the ally whose generosity was recorded among its news-items. Comments followed—worthily in the *St. James's Gazette*, unworthily and scrappily in the other evening papers. With the remarks of the evening papers the subject was severely let alone. Animated by a fine sense of their own dignity, not a single one of the great London dailies deigned to notice the matter. The *Standard*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Daily Telegraph* all ignored the Nizam's timely and loyal offer. Why? Because they are indifferent to Indian affairs? Because they cherish any special animus against His Highness? By no manner of means. The information was not sent to the journals named, and for them it is as though the matter it describes were non-existent. All this is very petty. But it is characteristic, I am sorry to say, of our great journals. It is, in this particular instance, more than a pity, worse than petty. If ever an incident deserved to be made known to English folk of all shades of politics it was the act of the chief Mahomedan ruler in India. As a matter of fact, there are hundreds of thousands of intelligent Englishmen who, days after the event, had no knowledge of the Nizam's splendid action. I would not have believed, if the fact had not in various ways been forced upon my attention, that so many leading politicians in London and the country read one London paper regularly and one only. Anything not chronicled in the *Standard* or the *Daily News* or one of three other morning papers is, to a vast majority of my fellow-countrymen, absolutely non-existent. At any time and in regard to anything this is to be regretted. In regard to such a matter as is under discussion, I—being one of those anxious that our politics should be dominated by Imperial and not parochial ideas—think the exclusiveness of the London papers not merely silly but almost calamitous. That is one point of view. Another is the dis-service done to the generous donor by the partial statement of his offer. Among Anglo-Indians and others with whom I have discussed this matter a notion prevailed that the announcement in the *Times* came straight from Balmoral, where Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, is now staying as Minister in attendance upon the Queen-Empress, that in fact her Majesty, on being informed of the Nizam's offer, either suggested or approved its being sent to Printing House Square. For my own part I doubt whether the Queen-Empress was the *Deus ex machina*. The *Times* is remarkably well served in or by the India Office, and I imagine that, while it may be quite true that her Majesty heard the pleasing intelligence from the Indian Minister before it was published, the news was not put on the wires by Lord Cross, nor was any postman burdened with its delivery. A hansom cab containing a single occupant driving from the West End to Blackfriars had a consultation with Mr. Buckle as to the importance and significance of the offer, with, *perhaps*, a special hint as to the impossibility, the futility of recognising the Nizam's gift by any reward or recognition; these, I have reason to believe, were the preliminaries, or were among the preliminaries, of the publication in question. Considering the reward which *might* be given in acknowledgment of such splendid help as the Nizam has given, the significant passage in the *Times'* leader, which I was careful to send you, was clearly not accidental, and is a species of looking a gift horse in the mouth, which one would rather not have had to record.

The manner and circumstances of the publication, be they what they may have been, are, however, of secondary importance. You and your readers will be interested in knowing how thoughtful men on this side regard our great Feudatory's prompt and unsolicited offer. I have taken some pains to ascertain from men of diverse opinions on Indian administration, but all well-versed in Indian affairs, their views on the matter. As to the Nizam's part in the business, there is but one opinion and that is highly flattering to his Highness. The readiness with which, in our last Afghan troubles, the Nizam's troops were placed at the service of the Empire has been recalled to mind, and this offer in time of peace and preparation, backed by the assertion that in time of war His Highness's sword would be bared, is considered a positive proof of the good faith and loyalty of the Nizam to the British raj. Regarded in any light from the Nizam's side, nothing but good has been said or hinted on the subject. But, when the matter is viewed in another light a host of objections were stated to me. One man urged that it would be beneath the dignity of the Imperial Government to accept the donation, adding that in the subsidies annually paid by the Native States was to be found legitimately the only contributions the Feudatories could reasonably give, or the Viceroy accept, towards the defence of the Empire from external foes. Another declared it to be his opinion that the offer was not so unsolicited as it seemed, that hints must have been dropped in Native Courts generally, and in the Nizam's Court particularly, as to the expediency of contributing towards frontier defences, and that it was a part of settled policy at Calcutta and Simla to put a large portion of the cost of the frontier fortifications on the protected States. Yet another argued that the Viceroy could not possibly accept the gift. To do so, it was said, would be a deep humiliation to British rule. It would be, persisted this critic, a confession of failure which the authorities could not think of making. For, it would mean that while British India could not bear the strains of adequate military protection, the Native States could bear it. This, in another form, would be to say that the Native States are more prosperous than British ruled provinces, which is absurd, and contrary to what every one knows to be the fact. A fourth, in answer to my enquiry for his views, declared the offer and its acceptance would be one of the finest incidents in an administration of the Empire. It would, he said, set the seal upon that indentity of aim and strengthen that good will toward each other which were the characteristics most cherished alike in Viceregal circles and Native Indian Courts. Coming in this Jubilee year, he further said, and the Nizam's action being imitated as it most assuredly would be by the other Princes, the unity of the outer portions of the Empire would be demonstrated, and it might be that the display of feeling would act advantageously in promoting Imperial Federation in the Australian and other colonies. The voluntary offer of large sums of money for defensive purposes, in the benefit of which all could share, was the best proof possible of the sincerity of desire for a United Empire. Other observations have been made to me, but I need not set them forth, as they are only variations of those I have given. I have my own views on the whole question, but I am content on this occasion to report those of other men. Personally, appreciating in common with every-one I knew, the Nizam's generous offer, I may express my regret that it should, partly through the silliness of some of your London contemporaries and partly through the short-sightedness of the India Office, have fallen so flat. Information, which it is for the nation's good to widely circulate, ought not to be given exclusively to a single newspaper, whatever the service it may have rendered the administration of the hour.

Two days after the *Times'* account appeared, the *Daily News* received a message from its Simla correspondent, in which it was stated that the Nizam's offer was for three years and not for two. But the great Liberal journal failed to accentuate the fact it tardily reports. Indeed, I don't see how it could, for on the leader staff of this, the chief Liberal newspaper in the kingdom, there is no one who has any knowledge of Indian affairs, or who is able, in the slightest degree to inform and guide English readers as to the value and meaning of what transpires in India. The *News* has, however, a jewel of a summary-writer. In summarising the telegram from Simla the sub-editor declares that the Nizam has offered to contribute *twenty thousand lakhs of rupees per year* for three years for frontier defence purposes!

In the struggle for the Irish Under-Secretaryship Sir West Ridgeway has won. For a long time he and Sir Lepel Griffin were running neck and neck and no one could tell which would win. These two eminent Anglo-Indians were, I am informed, the only parties really in the running. The soldier beat the civilian for two reasons:—First, he is better known through his recent Afghan and St. Petersburg work, and next, the Government think, in the present disturbed state of affairs in Ireland, a military man as Under-Secretary is needed. So far as the Indian Services are concerned, whichever was chosen, they obtained kudos. At a crisis in the nation's affairs, and when a specially good man was required, it was to the Indian Services recourse was had. No doubt the administration, in making the appointment, know what they are about, but just now a great many people think a soldier is not most needed in the Dublin Secretariat. It is significant in this respect to note the concluding words of the *Times* in its first leader to-day. Even that staunch ally of the Government has qualms. To-night the *St. James's Gazette* expresses surprise at the appointment, which it thinks was not justified by Sir West Ridgeway's previous career and past employment.

Although public interest in the Parliamentary Scandal, as it is called, has appreciably diminished since the paper which has defended Colonel Hughes-Hallett from the first with more vigour than judgment, threw up the case, the affair continues to be greatly discussed in private, and I suppose it will be until the "honourable and gallant member" resigns his seat for Rochester. There has been a conflict of opinion as to whether the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds can be conferred on a member during the recess; but it seems that there is nothing to prevent this being done, though a writ for a new election can only be issued when Parliament is sitting. The general opinion since the *Pall Mall Gazette* published further particulars about Colonel Hughes-Hallett's monetary transactions with Miss Selwyn is, that unless he is prepared to deny the charges brought against him, there is no resource open to him but to retire into private life. This is the opinion of both Conservatives and Liberals; and so far as I am able to judge there is no undue desire on the part of the latter to make political capital out of this wretched business. You may remember that last week I suggested Mr. George Lewis, the eminent solicitor of Ely-place, as the source of the *Pall Mall's* inspiration. That gentleman is the legal adviser of Miss Selwyn, and it was not until his return from his holiday that Mr. Stead proceeded to work. A member of Parliament tells me that the matter was the talk of the lobbies six weeks before the prorogation, and that during the whole of that time neither Colonel Hughes-Hallett nor Captain Selwyn, M.P., brother of the ruined young lady, put in an appearance. It will thus be seen that the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* possesses more self-control than most people give him credit for; almost as soon as the scandal was discussed in the purlieus of the House of Commons it was known in most of the London newspaper offices. The editor of one well-known journal himself told me that the matter was reported to him by a member of his Parliamentary staff, but he refused to do anything with what he considered a preposterously exaggerated story. The publication in Monday's issue of the *Pall Mall* of the fac-simile of the cheque for £5,000, paid to Colonel Hughes-Hallett by Miss Selwyn, together with the accompanying comments and explanatory remarks, awakened much interest. It is clear from the counterfoil of the cheque that Miss Selwyn understood that the money was to be invested in mortgages on city house properties, and yet, according to Mr. Stead, who tells us that he has been acting throughout in full accord and with the full assent of Miss Selwyn and her family, a portion at least of the five thousand pounds has been traced. One of the £1,000 notes, we were told, appeared to have been paid by the Colonel to a Mr. Engel, a moneylender of Great Marlborough Street. Colonel Hughes-Hallett has denied this, and declared that he does not know Mr. Engel even by sight. He does not, however, say that the money was not paid over to Mr. Engel on his behalf, and the chances are that a transaction of this kind would be arranged through a solicitor or some other third party. Most persons think that if Colonel Hughes-Hallett could not offer a better explanation he would have acted more wisely not to have raised anything at all. So far as Mr. Stead's offence against journalistic propriety is concerned, he has satisfactorily cleared himself of the graver charge of having inflicted a gross outrage on the young lady by dragging her name before the public, but I cannot find many to justify the latest innovation of the New Journalism, which it is feared may spread, until it becomes almost as terrible an engine of torture as the *chantage*, occasionally practised on the continent by journalists of the worst sort. Although the London morning papers have not thought it expedient to refer to the scandal, the country papers are not exhibiting the same amount of self-suppression. Some of the strongest things that have been said against Colonel Hughes-Hallett have appeared in Conservative journals jealous of the honour of their party. But as is usual on such occasions there has been a great deal of rubbish written. I do not know which is the most objectionable—the moral platitudes uttered by the "religious" papers, or the cynical and indecorous comments of some of the Society journals. I must make an exception. The article in *Vanity Fair* of Saturday last fully expresses the view that is, or rather was, taken of the case before the more recent developments; and is on the whole moderately and temperately worded.

The place of honour in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which should reach Indian by this mail, is assigned to an article entitled "Indian Princes at Court." It is unsigned, but I do not think your readers will have much difficulty in discovering from the internal evidence who the author is. He writes, of course, from an official stand point, but he confirms pretty nearly all that has been said in your own columns and in those of your contemporaries respecting the failure on certain occasions to show adequate respect to our distinguished Indian visitors, and proposes remedies for the future, almost identical with those I have myself advocated in various letters to the *Bombay Gazette*. "Most persons of authority in London Society," he says, "were of opinion that the Indian Chiefs should have been received and treated as Royal guests." This your readers may remember is what you urged in the *Gazette* months ago. In many other respects the article is merely a repetition or elaboration of arguments with which your readers are already acquainted. The writer attributes, as everybody who was in London during the past season, and in a position to know what was going, must do, the principal cause of the much to be regretted mistakes to the deficiencies of the Mehmandar's Department. "The business was in the hands of the Political Aide-de-Camp (or Mehmandar) who had neither the authority nor the position, nor the political knowledge and experience of Indian princes and people, to guide the great officials aright." If Sir W. Fitzgerald's knowledge and experience of India were equal to his amiability and anxiety to make things pleasant all round, he would be the right man in the right place; that he does not possess all the requirements of the holder of the office he fills is no fault of his, and if anybody is to be blamed it is those who were responsible for the selection of an untried man. The writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* proposes that the Mehmandar's Department should be placed more directly under the Political Secretary of the India Office, "who would be able to communicate with the Lord Chamberlain and the Court officials to regulate the due position and treatment of Indian princes, not only with regard to European Royalties and Foreign Powers like Her Majesty of Hawaii, but also *inter se*." My own opinion, which I have several times expressed, is that the less the India Office has to do with these questions of Court etiquette, and social precedence, the better it will be. They should be left as far as possible to the Lord Chamberlain's Department, which understands them. I am not sure that the Political Secretary should be burthened with the superintendence of the Mehmandar's Department. Surely he has duties of a more important and weighty character to occupy his attention. The Mehmandar's Department ought not, if it understands business, to require any superintendence at all. But until the department can be reorganized it might be well to adopt, as a temporary measure, the suggestions of the writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly*. The new number of this excellent magazine is, on the whole, above the average, and several of the articles are both timely and instructive.

The Colonial Conference in the past spring will have one good result: it will increase the importance of Capetown, and British strength will be added to in that region. Large fortifications and other works are to make the splendid harbour of Table Bay impregnable. But the South African folk have not waited for imperial assistance before doing anything to improve their chief port. When in Capetown just a year ago I was struck with the energy and enterprise these erstwhile sleepy Colonials had exhibited, especially in the matter of constructing wet and dry docks. When examining the excellent dry dock, under the guidance of one of the representatives of Capetown, last November, I did not think it would be a part of my duty in the October following to tell your readers in Bombay that their enterprise in a like direction would suffer in consequence of what was done at Capetown. It is a far cry from Bombay to Capetown, yet the latter may take away some of the business of the former. In my copy of the *Cape Argus* for the 2nd inst., I find it stated that the great Northern a steamship engaged on the East African Coast to supervise the deep sea cable, now lies alongside the western quay at the Docks. The vessel has entered the port for the purpose of undergoing repairs, and it is expected will remain in the harbour for the ensuing six months. On all previous occasions, when requiring an overhauling, the Great Northern has put into Bombay, but on this occasion, through her agents, she has been brought to Cape Town, and will be placed in dry dock to be thoroughly examined and repaired. Probably, you will forgive the loss of business when you consider that the Suez Canal, being blocked at the beginning of the next complication in which England is concerned, your communications with this country will be greatly aided by the facilities which Cape Town can afford.

"There is great gloom along Clydeside, and indeed throughout Scotland." So writes a friend in Scotland whose letter I received this morning. The gloom is not atmospheric, it's worse, it's mental, it's patriotic. The Thistle has been beaten in its first race with the American Volunteer. A more dire calamity could hardly have befallen Caledonia. Stern and wild were the objurgations uttered when the news of the defeat came to hand. The position of the Thistle at the end of the race was *so* unexpected. Everybody on this side of the Atlantic, interested in yachting, was cocksure of victory for the Clydeside vessel. As I write, the second race is pending, but I am inclined to think the Thistle was badly trimmed and had shocking luck. That she is a splendid boat admits of no question.

Among the milder excitements of the week have been the facts brought to light about the fresh split in the Socialist camp. It is not so very long ago since Mr. William Morris, the poet, separated from the Social Democratic Federation and formed a new and rival Society under the name of the Socialist League. Now Mr. H. H. Champion, who is not unknown in Bombay, has retired from the Council of the Federation, and though he has not at present started an opposition society, he has established a new journal to ventilate his grievances against his former colleague. His criticisms have drawn forth a strong reply from citizen Burrows, who seems to accuse Mr. Champion of being a Tory in disguise, and of wishing to "exalt the horn of Lord Randolph Churchill," an act of supererogation one might imagine. Mr. Champion does not categorically deny the soft impeachment, but he invites his opponent to a public discussion! I have mentioned above that Mr. Champion is not unknown in Bombay. Less than ten years ago he was serving at Colaba as junior subaltern in a battery of Garrison Artillery, and he subsequently served under Colonel, then Major, Spring in the Bombay Arsenal. In the second stage of the Afghan War he rejoined his battery, which had in the meantime been converted into Mountain Artillery, and served in the Murree country with the late Sir Charles MacGregor's expedition. A severe attack of typhoid fever contracted at Quetta caused his life to be despaired of, but he rallied and came home on 12 months' sick leave. A visit to the United States brought him into contact with Mr. Henry George, and led eventually to his adoption of the Socialistic creed. Mr. Champion at the expiration of his leave, did not return to India, but accepted an adjutancy in Portsmouth under an officer with whom he had previously served in Bombay. Finding that his new views were incompatible with the position of a military officer he resigned his commission in the Army. Being young and energetic he soon discovered a new occupation. He joined a well-known firm of publishers, where he acquired the practical experience which enables him to carry on his present business in Paternoster Row. Whatever we may think of his extraordinary political views, no one who knows him can deny that Mr. Champion is a man of considerable ability and force of character. His friends think he made a mistake when he threw up his former profession, but that is not his opinion. He has not been degraded to the level of some of his political associates, is content with his environment, and is, I should say doing very much better, from a worldly point of view, as a printer and publisher, than he would have done if he had remained in the Army. He has lately been lecturing in the West-End on Socialism, and his audiences have been people of the higher classes. I have known Mr. Champion from the time he first went out to India, and I should say that though he is a somewhat curious Socialist he is perfectly sincere. He is ambitious, but I believe he is free from the unworthy motives that so often actuate persons who obtain notoriety and fame by imposing on the credulity of the "masses." His detestation of Liberal politicians is only equalled by his dislike of middle class capitalists of the type of Mr. Brunner. Mr. Champion, if he was not a socialist, would be a Conservative. I am not sure that he is not now a Conservative. We have Tory Democrats; why should we not have Tory Socialists? Mr. Champion, since he came prominently before the public, has been courted by the lion-hunters, and all sorts of great people have expressed a wish to meet him. Mr. Hyndman seems to have collapsed, for we have not heard anything of him lately. But the Socialists are always quiet in the summer months. In one respect they are like the promoters of public companies. They begin to assume active operations when the short days and long nights have fairly set in.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

THE following is the official telegraphic cotton forcast for the Presidency; the Estimates generally being up to the end of September.—

Deccan.—Area 10 lakh acres, one lakh above average and ½ lakh below last year. Satara area 12 thousand Satara Jajirs and Akalkot 14 thousand. Other areas already reported. Heavy fall, in early part of September, damaged Khandesh crop in places, but at end of month rain much needed to fill cotton pods.

Karnatik.—Area 8½ lakhs acres already sown. Sowing rain very favourable throughout. Sowings in progress owing to lateness of rain. Figures not complete. Belgaum area 1¾, Dharwar 30 and Bijapur 3 lakhs. Early sown crop healthy.

Kolhapur.—32 thousand or slightly below last year, owing to unseasonable rain at sowing. In S. M. C. States 1¼ lakh acres already sown. Information incomplete.

Guzerat.—Area 6¼ lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year and ¾ lakh above average. Ahmedabad area 3 lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year and ¼ lakh above average. Broach 2½ lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year. Surat 92 thousand or 6 thousand below last year, owing to continuous rain at Sowing. Kaira 10 thousand, crop good, sowing rain good, but one or two heavy showers wanted.

Cutch.—2 lakhs, slightly over last year. Returns from Baroda and some Guzarat states not received. Reported area 10 lakhs.

Sind.—Information incomplete. Shikarpur area 7 thousand 5 hundred, slight decrease. Upper Sind Frontier area 2 thousand 5 hundred, slight increase. Khairpur State 2 thousand 5 hundred. Season average.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Ag. Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.—Pressure is decreasing in Burma Assam, Bengal and a greater part of the N.-W Provinces and increasing elsewhere, most quickly in Sind and Gujerat: it is high and uniform all over the west, centre, and north-west of India, and relatively low over the head of the Bay, and lowest along the foot of the Himalayas. Winds are almost everywhere light, blowing from west and north-west down the Gangetic plain and across Bengal, from north east in the central Provinces and Khandeish, and generally from west over the Peninsula. There has been a brisk decrease of humidity and improvement in the weather during the past twenty-four hours, and the rainfall has, decreased both in extent and amount. The only important falls, are 5 inches at Thyetmyo, 1 inch at Berhampore and Masulipatam, ½ inch at Dacca Dhubri and Wellington.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL OCTROI CASE.

A CASE of considerable interest and importance is now being heard before Mr. H. O. Quin, First Class Magistrate, Broach, in which Mr. Edalji Mancherji, one of the Municipal Commissioners and partner in the Broach Carting Agent's firm of Edalji Mancherji and Co., is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums payable to the Municipality for town duty on ghee. It appears that from 1878 to 1886, the Municipality collected the town duties departmentally, and for the convenience of the merchants, allowed them to pay the duties through the Carting Agent's firm. It is now alleged that the firm did not pay certain sums received by them from the merchants in 1883 and 1884. Feeling is running very high in Broach in regard to the case, as the Municipal Commissioners are divided in opinion as to the propriety of prosecuting Mr. Edalji, who is said to have been only a sleeping partner in the firm; and as some of the Municipal nakadars have been discovered to have embezzled the Municipal moneys, one of them have been already tried and convicted. They passed a resolution to appoint a committee to hold a preliminary investigation, but Mr. J. R. H. Wilson, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., who is the president of the Municipality, filed a complaint before the District Magistrate notwithstanding, and the present proceedings are going on in consequence. Mr. Hiralal, a local pleader, appears for the complainant, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta defends the accused.

The following information was laid by Mr. J. R. H. Wilson before the District Magistrate:—I produce the original two account books of Vithal Mathuradass, a ghee merchant of Broach, who sent them to me for investigation at my request. They have been examined and are in the same condition as when received. I produce two extracts made by my clerks and compared with the Municipal collection (bharna) books for 1883-84, which I also produce. The extracts were compared by the Municipal secretary and shroff and are certified to be correct by the former. The items marked with a red pencil are not found credited in the Municipal collection books; the other items are there, and the missing ones ought to be there. I also produce three goods delivery books (one in each) that three consignments as under, viz 26th February, 1883, folios 53, 24 kuppas (*i.e.* maunds) and 27 seers of ghee were consigned and delivered to Vithal Mathuradass, whose signature appears in the books as having received the ghee. The duty on that consignment was paid to the Carting Agents, Metha Lallu Jina, the amount being Rs. 55-3-6. The railway carriage from Wasad was paid to the same man (see merchants' book), which proves that the goods were carted and delivered to the merchant by the Carting Agents (see the heading in the merchants' book, viz.—Edalji Mancherji and Co). In the next railway book under date 27th August, 1883, I find an item of 16 kuppas of ghee similarly consigned and delivered to the same merchant. In the three railway book, under date 13th January, 1884, I find an item of 28 kuppas ghee delivered to the same man. The duty on the above two sums last mentioned was respectively Rs. 37-1-3 and Rs. 56-11-3. The above three sums, aggregating Rs. 149, have not been credited to the Municipality. To my letter No. 458, dated 8th September 1887, to Vithal Mathuradass, asking him to report whether twenty consignments in which the above three are included were imported for consumption in Broach or were re-exported, he replies at foot as follows:—"That all the items mentioned in my letter were consumed in Broach." Consequently there is no doubt in my mind that the goods were not re-exported, and that no refund was granted thereon. The man who signed in the merchants' books for each of the three items of railway carriage and duty particularly referred to above is one and the same person, viz. —Lallu Jina, who signs in the books "haste," *i.e.* on behalf of some one else. From the extracts made from the merchants' books, which I produce in original, and from the numerous items of octroi duty received by the Municipality from Vithul Mathuradass through the Carting Agent, I infer that it was the practice of the Municipality to collect the duty due by merchants through the Carting Agent. There is the name of another mehta, besides Lallu Jina, in the merchants' books, viz.:—Bechar Vanarsi. It is not the general practice for the head of a firm (who in this case is Edalji Mancherji) to sign in the merchants' books. I also produce the Municipal collection books, seven in number, relating to the dates mentioned in the extracts, viz.:—From April 1st 1882 to 31st March 1883, from April 1st 1883 to 30th July 1883, from 31st July 1883 to 21st November 1883, from 22nd November 1883 to 17th February 1884, from 18th February 1884 to 31st March 1884, from 1st April 1884 to 4th August 1884, from 5th August 1884 to 2nd December 1884. None of the items which form the subject of my present information appear in any of the above books to the best of my knowledge and belief. They have been carefully compared by me, by the secretary, and by the shroff. The entries which do appear as having been paid are entered from receipts (printed forms) signed by the nakadars. The counterfoils which are in the records can be produced, and I think it important to state that no item of duty is credited in the collection books without the production of a counterfoil receipt by the nakadars to the collection clerk, whose duty it is to go the round of the nakas daily and write up the collection books with the assistance of the nakadars from the counterfoils shewn by the nakadars and to take the collections to the Municipal Office. I addressed the Carting Agent, who was a carrier for merchants and a collector and payer of the duty for the Municipality, the business having been clearly carried on in his name, in order to see whether he could explain the apparent defalcations.

At the meeting held last Friday I asked him to produce his accounts with Vithul Mathuradass, and he said he had none. I wanted to compare it with Vithul Mathuradass' account with him which I then had in my hand. The Carting Agent did produce some books in which he showed three items in lumps as if paid to a Nakadar Ishwar Nandlal, but there was no acknowledgment there for by Ishwar Nandlal, and the Carting Agent said he had no receipts for the amounts therein shown.

The complainant resumed on oath. Since I laid the above information I have examined the books produced by Furdunshaw Dinsha, one of the partners of the Carting Agent, and have found that the above three items are credited in the cash books (rokhud) and ugrani books. Fardunshaw and Lallu Jina have been examining the accounts at my office in my house, and have failed to show me that these items were paid to the Municipality. The two cash books are now in charge of Fardunshaw Dinshaw and also an "ugrani" or "bills receivable" book. The cash books are from January 28th 1883 to June 30th 1883, and from 1st July 1883 to 22nd December 1883. The ugrani book is from 19th January 1884 to 12th March 1884.

The above completes the case of these three items, and I consider that the Carting Agent or his mehta, Lallu Jina, has embezzled the money.

I have been President since August 1886. I have made inquiries about the octroi duty collections, beginning to do so about six weeks ago. I examined the books kept at the naka and the system of collection. I also examined the railway goods delivery books—comparing the entries of consignment in them with the sums entered in the Municipal bharna books, and afterwards with the sums in the merchants' books. From the examination and comparison of these books the present information was laid before the District Magistrate. I also wrote to certain merchants, amongst them Mr. Vithal Mathuradass, for information. I got a reply. The other books produced I indentify as the books of the Broach City Municipality.

Cross-Examination:—I have no reason to disbelieve or believe that the business of the Carting Agent is carried on in the name of Edalji Mancherji and Co. My only means of knowing are from the merchants' books and a letter Mr. Edalji wrote to me. I believe that there are partners in the firm. I do not believe that the accused is a sleeping partner. I know Mr. Perozshaw Rustomjee Dalal of Broach. I consider him an honest, respectable gentleman. I think he is incapable of telling a falsehood. I remember his coming to me some time last month. It was about a fortnight ago, and he had with him Mr. Dinshaw Bomanjee. I don't remember having any conversation about the Carting Agent's firm. I don't remember that Mr. Dalal said to me that when the Carting Agent's business was first set up the accused was not to be a partner in it. I can't swear he did not say so. We conversed a long time. I don't recollect his saying that it was he (Dalal) who persuaded Mr. Edalji to remain in the firm. I can't swear he did not say this. I don't recollect Mr. Dalal saying he had persuaded the accused to be a sleeping partner. I can't swear to this. I will swear that I did not hear Mr. Dalal say that the accused had only a four-anna share. Mr. Dalal may have said that the accused took no active part in the work of the firm. If he did say so I can't say whether I should have believed him or not. I might have disbelieved him because the statement would not have been consistent with my other information. I have not the slightest recollection of having any conversation about the constitution of the firm. I am not prepared to swear that there was no such conversation. About a fortnight ago I was busily engaged in the investigation leading up to this case. The position of the accused in the firm would have been considered a matter of importance in any proceedings I should take. It is not likely that I should forget statements of such importance. I represent the Municipality in this case. I laid the complaint before the Magistrate as president of the Municipality. I am now directing the case on behalf of the Municipality. I have obtained the sanction of the Municipality by votes on a circular. I produce the circular, dated Sept. 27. I believe that this has been circulated to all the members except Mr. Edalji the accused, to whom I believe it was not shewn. There appear to be 17 votes recorded on the circular. The total number is 25. I told the secretary to be most particular in shewing the circular to every one. Two appear not to have been at home. I do not know whether the circular was sent a second time to Amurchand Maluckchund. I do not consider it necessary to send such a circular two or three times to any member. I did not tell the secretary not to take the circular more than once. I told him to take it once. I saw the remarks he made on it. I applied to the Municipality before the 27th for sanction to prosecute any persons found necessary.

(Proceedings of meeting, dated 9th Sept. 1887, and 12th Sept. 1887, also the 20th Sept. 1887.)

Specific sanctions were given, but not the general sanction. A resolution was carried that a committee should be appointed to investigate the charges as to alleged Municipal defalcation before sanction was given. A committee was named, but in default of their serving the president was given power to choose other members. I refused to sit on the committee, and the other members refused also. The circular was issued some time after this meeting. This meeting was on the 9th, on the 12th the Municipality adhered to the resolution that sanction be not then given. They still adhered to it at the meeting of the 20th. I did not consider it necessary to get the sanction of the Municipality by meeting. They gave me sanction when it was asked for in a specific case. They had ample opportunities to know the facts. The sanction was obtained after a summons had been issued on my information. I was aware that the duty on goods was sometimes paid after the goods had passed the naka in the case of some merchants.

I am an assistant in the firm of Gaddum, Bythell and Co. I know that as a rule that this company did not pay duty when passing the naka, but some days afterwards. I have known this for about five years. I did not consider that the Company were doing anything wrong when doing so. I did not think anything about the practice on the part of the Municipality. I consider now that the duty ought to have been levied at the naka. Had I known of the rule that the duty is payable on demand I should have considered the practice wrong. I did not know that in the majority of cases the duty was levied at the naka. That was before I began my investigations. I am now aware that the duty on goods was sent to the naka from my factory. This is what my clerk has told me. I don't know how many days after it was sent. I believe other firms were treated in the same way as Gaddum, Bythell and Co. This system has been stopped for some time. I don't know exactly when it was stopped. It may have been as late as May last.

I was chairman of the managing committee in the hot weather of 1886. My attention was not then drawn to the the rule about the Octroi duty. I do not remember whether the monies were paid in daily from the naka to the Municipality. When I was chairman I think I made some inquiries about the system of levying octroi duties. I read the rule about the system. When I read the rule about payment on demand I did not think my firm was doing wrong. I can't say how I read the rule. The circular was sent to Mr. Bentley twice. I don't swear it was not sent three times. I myself took the circular to Mr. Bentley when he signed it. That was after it had come back from him once as far as I know. The secretary may have told me Mr. Bentley was in his house when the circular was first taken to him. The secretary said he had himself taken the circular and Mr. Bentley had put him off. This letter produced by you was addressed to the accused on the 29th August 1887. To this I received a reply dated the 31st August. In this answer I was informed that the business was in the name of a company in which there were partners, and that Fardunshaw Dinshaw carried on the business as managing partner. On the 3rd September I sent a letter (the one produced) to Furdunshaw. I received the reply on the 7th, the day on which I had written a second letter to Edalji Mancherji and Co. That is, the letters are both dated the 7th. On the 8th I received the letter produced from Mr. Edalji. Mr Edalji saw me after this last note. He was accompanied by Mr Rustomji Pallonji. I think Mr. Edalji then told me he was not an active partner in the firm. I consider it a serious thing to institute criminal proceedings against a man of respectability. I carefully considered any information which could throw light on the matter. I would take into consideration facts stated by the person against whom it was proposed to take proceedings. I would bear them in mind if I thought them facts. I would not bear them in mind if I thought they were not facts. I did not believe Mr Edalji's statement. I dismissed it from my mind. I dismissed it because from my inquiries I thought it was untrue. Ishwar Nandlal and other nakadars, whose names I dont recollect, told me that Edalji was an active partner. I don't remember the name of any other person who told me that Mr Edalji was an active partner. I believe the secretary Sorabji told me. He told me that the accused was the Carting Agent. He did not say he was an active partner. He did not mention the firm to me at all. This was before my interview with Edalji. Before this interview I had come to know that the business was carried on in the name of a firm from Vithul Mathuradass' books. Nobody told me in the very word that Mr. Edalji was an "active" or "managing" partner. It was told me substantially by the secretary. Ishwar and other nakadars told me the accused was the Carting Agent. I understood this to mean that he was the active partner of the firm. It was on the statements of Ishwar and the secretary that I disbelieved that the accused was a sleeping partner, and it is on this that I would have disbelieved Mr. Dalal if he had told me that Edalji was a sleeping partner. I did not consider the information given by Ishwar untrustworthy then. It was about a month ago. I did not know then Ishwar was in the habit of making untrustworthy statements about other people. When I was chairman of the manging committee I received a petition from Ishwar, making gross imputations against another Municipal officer. I made inquiries into them. I did not see sufficient grounds for taking up the matter. I think the petition is still on the Municipal records. I don't think it would be lost. I was asked for the petition, but had not it then. I said I would look for it when I returned to Broach. I did not return the petition. Papers addressed to me and done with are filed in my office. I did not think Ishwar was in a position to prove what he said. I partly believed his statements and partly disbelieved them. I did not consider that Ishwar was entirely trustworthy. I had nothing to charge against Ishwar about a month ago, as far as I remember. I can't say I had any suspicions against him. I think I had nothing against him before the 8th September. About a fortnight ago I got the information about the receipts against Ishwar. That was the first time I had any suspicions against Ishwar. From the inquiries into merchants' and Municipal books I consider that Edalji was an active partner. In the merchants' books I saw that the business was carried on in the name of Edalji Mancherji and Co.

What did you find in the books to make you believe Mr. Edalji was an active partner in the firm?—(A.) I found that the octroi duty had been paid into the Municipality several days after it was paid to the Carting Agent, and I could not understand how the Municipality could allow the Carting Agent to retain these monies in his possession unless it was on account of his being a Commissioner. In fact from my knowledge of business I saw clearly that the moneys paid by merchants to the Carting Agent should never have gone into his shop or books at all, but straight to the nakadars. As far as I am aware the merchants were not free to pay the duty by any hand they liked. The same facts as above given are what I also discovered from the Municipal books, which made me believe Edalji was an active partner. I think the above are all the inquiries on the strength of which I disbelieved Mr. Edalji. Ishwar has been convicted of criminal breach of trust. I hear Ishwar was in jail on another charge before that conviction. I have never seen him in jail. I did not examine Ishwar or ask him for any explanation before charging him. I have seen him since only in this Court. There are other charges pending against him. I have laid the complaint in one case. In another case I have not laid a complaint against Ishwar, but if the receipt to which it relates turns out to be in his writing, I will lay a complaint. I have laid a complaint against Pragji Nathu. I don't know of more than one against him now. A charge has been made against Pitamber Motilal and a warrant or summons has been issued for him. I have not threatened or taken proceedings against Lalu Jina. I laid a complaint against him. That is the information now before the Court. I am not aware that summonses were issued to witnesses in the case against him. I had my doubts as to Lalu Jina and Edalji when I laid the complaint. I was certain with regard to the accused. I was not quite certain about Lalu. That was what I meant when I said the Carting Agent or his mehta has embezzled the money. The District Magistrate took down in his own words the purport of what I said when laying the information. I left it to the Magistrate to decide against whom to proceed. Fardunshaw came to me after the last letter in the correspondence above referred to. He brought with him Lalu and Vanarsi and some books. I dont recollect Fardunshaw's saying that he was the manager of the firm. I won't swear he did not say so. I did not make any inquiry on the point from Fardundhaw. I did not dispute the statement made in the correspondence about it. I did not acquire the statement I wrote to Furdunshaw, to whom I was referred by Edalji Furdunshaw prepared a statement purporting to show that by their books the money received from the merchants as duty was paid to the Municipality. I think I could recognise the statement. It is an account prepared from the Carting Agent's books. I did not go through the whole of the book item by item. I only examined the daybooks of the Carting Agent as far as related to Vithal Mathuradass' accounts. I saw that the amount due to the Municipality was credited in daily totals in the daybook. The detailed items were in the cash book. I found certain amounts debited in this book as paid to the Municipality. I did not find that the debits and credits balanced for the year. I was told so and did not dispute it. I did not compare statements to see whether all the items were taken into account. I instituted these proceedings before doing so. I examined in this Court the profits and loss books of the firm. From these books it appears that Edalji was a member of the firm. I thought Mr. Edalji had the principal share in the firm. Without seeing profit and loss account I could not say what the shares are. Assuming the books to be genuine, they purported to show that each partner had an equal share in the firm. I was unable to find the profit and loss account. I did not think it necessary to ask any one to show me this. I would not have been satisfied even if I had seen the accounts. The book produced (U) is the one I saw. I think I only saw one account. I don't think the book produced as profit and loss account book for 1939 is in the proper form. I don't know now what to believe as to Edalji's share in the firm.

Re-examination.—I produce the Government Resolution appointing me president of the Municipality. The G. R. is dated the 7th August 1886. I know that Mr. Pherozshaw Dalal is related to a partner of the accused Furdunshaw Dinsha. I know that Mr. Dalal has dealings with the Carting Agency. I considered Mr. Dalal personally interested in Mr. Edalji and desirous to screen him, therefore I did not believe his statements. Proceedings were not taken earlier in the matter of the prosecution, as Mr. Dalal and Mr. Dinshaw Bomanshaw has specially requested me to wait some time and give the accused every opportunity of showing from his books what had become of the missing items. In the circular asking Municipal sanction I mentioned a specific name. My firm did not pay duty at the naka when passing, because it was not demanded, nor did we know the value of the goods. I did not see from the Carting Agent's accounts that any amounts were paid in the merchants' name to the Municipality, I did not see in the Carting Agent's daybook the name of the merchants on whose account the money was paid to the Municipality. I was not satisfied with the profit and loss account because I saw its subsidiary books were not kept in a proper manner. The account prepared by the mehta was Vithal Mathuradass' for 1883-84. I extracted from Vithal's account the items missing and the same item as shown on credit side of Carting Agent's books. That was the way in which I compared the books. The extract was made by the Carting Agent's own mehtas. About 20 or more items were compared with the bhurna book extending over a period of 18 months. The extract is in Court. It was produced at the first hearing of the case. The extract is certified by the Municipal secretary as correct. I refused to sit on a committee of inquiry, as I considered the investigation made by me sufficiently proved, the matter to authorize sanction being given for prosecution, and half the Commissioners agreed with me. The merchants' books were produced and the extract read to the meeting.

By Court:—Part of my duties are those of an auditor to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. They have been since 1882; as such I have had to examine accounts kept in native fashion. From my experience of accounts I say that if the Municipal monies were receivable in account by the Carting Agent, which I deny, he should have kept a debit and credit account with each merchant from whom he received the duty. Without such a book it would be impossible for him to see how much money was paid to the Municipality on each merchant's account. I have known Mr. Edalji since I have been in Broach. I have never had any business dealings with him. I have known him chiefly as a Municipal Commissioner. For eight or ten days the mehtas of the accused were examining the books of the firm at my office to try and discover the items missing. At the end of the time they shewed me that the sums due to Sudrai were entered on debit side of Edalji's daybook in lump sums. They did not shew that these sums were paid on any merchant's account. We, that is I and my clerk and the mehtas, tried to make these lump sums agee with the details, but were unable to do so. Nor were the lump sums entered in the bharna books. In some places a nakadar's name was entered as receiving the money, in other places there was no "haste." The mehtas told me they were unable to trace the items pointed out. I deny that the octroi money should have been brought into Carting Agent's silak. If it were allowable he should in my opinion certainly have kept a special account with the Municipality. Such an account would have shewn on one side the sums received from the merchants and on the other the monies paid over to the nakadars. It is my opinion that such an account should have been kept. I did not examine whether the debits and credits in the daybook were balanced for the year. I did not do so because I saw the items on the debit side were not in any way connected with the merchants from whom moneys were received, or numbers of nakadars' receipts. In my opinion the Carting Agent should certainly have in his accounts acknowledgments of the money paid to nakadars. The mehtas prepared a statement showing the detailed items of the lump sums for about a year. I said it was no use going on further, as this statement had the same effect as the other accounts, as it did not show the names of the merchants or the numbers of the nakadars' receipts.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught distributed the prizes won at the C. R. meeting on Saturday and in so doing, said:—"We have now come to the end of the Fifteenth Central Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency, which on the whole has been very satisfactory, though owing to the varying state of the atmosphere the shooting has not been so good as it was last year. I will commence by naming the principal winners making some remarks about each.—Three "highest possible" scores were made during the Meeting; viz:—By Cr. Sergt Geary, York L I at 500 yards; by Lance Corporal Carvalho, Poona Volunteers in the attack competition; and by Cr Sergt Mawhood, Poona Volunteers, at 700 yards. Next to these came Captain Bagnell, East Yorkshire Regiment who made 68 out of a possible 70. The following are the names of the Corps who were the largest winners at the Meeting. The Poona Volunteers won Rs. 1,483, also the Bombay Presidency Cup, the Wanowrie Stakes, the Council Plate and one Medal. The East Yorkshire Regiment won Rs. 1,304, including the Duchess of Connaught's Prize, the Squad trial Stakes for the seventh time in succession, the Knowles Volley Firing and the Hardinge Competition. The B B & C I Volunteers won Rs. 626, the Volunteer Cup, and one medal. The 7th Dragoon Guards won Rs. 600, the Wantage Competition, and the Musketry Cup. Of Native Regiments, the 13th Bombay Infantry won Rs. 974, the Hardinge Competition, the Poona Cup and two medals; they were also second in two other events. The 12th Bombay Infantry won Rs. 708 and one medal. They were also the best native team in the Musketry Cup. The 14th Bombay Infanty won Rs. 440 and the Champions gold medal for natives. The Champions gold medal for Europeans was won by Volunteer Killfoil, G I P Volunteers. The individual men who won the largest amounts were Sergt Cahil, Poona Volunteers (Rs. 300) Sergt. Dr. Mockler, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Rs. 243) and Sergt Clabby, Poona Volunteers (Rs. 200). In all about 300 Europeans and 250 natives competed representing 13 Europeans, 4 Volunteers, and 17th native Corps. The average at each target exceeded that of last year by 1500 and the total number of entries was about 8000. After these remarks, I think we may well congratulate ourselves on the success of the meeting. I am gratified to see the excellent practise made by the 7th Dragoon Guards, which proves that although a Cavalry Corps, their Musketry instruction has met with grkat attention. I am sorry they did not win my own Prize, but they made a very good fight for it. I congratulate the East Yorkshire Regiment for having shot so well, and especially for having won the Squad Trial Stakes for the seventh year in succession. I congratulate the 12th and 13th Bombay Infantry for their excellent shooting, and the former regiment for winning my own Prize. Musketry Instruction is of such vast importance that we cannot do too much to encourage it; and since this is the fifteenth annual Meeting, we may congratulate ourselves on its having proved such a success, and that so many officers and men have shown the interest they take in it by entering for the competitions. With the arms of precision of the present day, the best drilled regiment is of no use unless it is also well trained in musketry. I am grateful to Major Thomas, to the officers, —and I should add, the markers—who have so efficiently performed their duties at this meeting; and (turning to General Solly Flood) with your permission. I would wish specially to thank Major Thomas for his valuable services during a succession of meetings, and to express my regret that this is the last occasion on which he will have charge of the arrangements. I would also thank Captain Rossetter, Adjutant of the Volunteers, for the manner in which he has carried out his arduous duties." The prizes were then distributed by His Royal Highness.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your st by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company. Limited, 33, Farringdon-road. London

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

The munificent offer of the Nizam to place twenty lakhs at the disposal of the Indian government for the purposes of frontier defences is thus commented by the *Times* of Tuesday, the 27th of September:—

The information we published to-day, that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, the first of Indian Princes and our oldest ally in Hindostan, has written a letter to Lord Dufferin offering as a free gift a donation of twenty lakhs for two years, or in English money the very handsome sum of £400,000, to be devoted to the defence of the North-West Frontier, will create a profound impression throughout Asia and on the continent of Europe. This is an intimation, which no one can misinterpret, that the great native Courts who are outside the red line of British administration, have been alive to the incessant encroachments of Russia in the direction of India, and now perceive that this advance constitutes a danger for them as well as for us. We believe that feeling is shared by every potentate, great or small, from Travancore to Cashmere, yet it has remained voiceless not for want of will, but rather of knowledge as to how and when to speak. With remarkable acumen the Nizam has not only seen that the time has come, but he has chosen the very best and the most original mode of giving vent to the pent-up feeling of a large section of the Indian population. In time of war and invasion, or, indeed, of any military operations beyond the frontier, the rulers of the native States would be compelled to play a certain part, and we should receive as we have received before, the offer of their military contingents. But we are fortunately not in any imminent risk of war or invasion, although we have sanctioned an expenditure of some ten millions sterling on frontier defence; and it is this which makes the Nizam's princely gift all the more gratifying and significant. There is absolutely no precedent in Indian history for the Nizam taking this step in time of peace, nor, indeed, for any native Court admitting the least responsibility in regard to the financial embarrassments of the Central Government even if caused by expenditure on objects from which that Court derives a direct benefit. The action of the Nizam magnificent in itself is enhanced by all the attendant circumstances. It is quite unexpected the step having been taken by the Nizam entirely on his own initiative, and it is even possible that the Resident at Hyderabad, to whose prompting the sympathizers of Indian traitors in Moscow may attribute it, is not aware of the fact at this moment. It is, however, certain that the Nizam has acted entirely on his own impulse, and that no one was more surprised than the Viceroy when he received the communication of which we print a detailed summary to-day. We can assure His Highness that his generous friendship will wake a responsive feeling in the breasts of the British people, not merely for the noble proportions of his contribution to frontier defence, but for the loyal feelings which inspired him to place on unmistakable record before the world the unanimity of opinion in India on the subjects of English rule and Russian aggression. The Nizam's act cannot fail to arouse our enthusiasm at the same time that it furnishes a unique compliment to our authority and power.

The impression produced by the Nizam's letter will not be limited to India or this country, although its full effect will be felt most in the peninsula of Hindostan, where the ruler of Hyderabad speaks as the great political chief among the fifty million Mahomedans of the Empire. The great service which he has rendered our Government and cause is that, at a moment when even the suspicion of compulsion could not exist, he has come forward with the frank declaration that in his opinion every ruler and native of India has a common interest in the security of the country against external attack. In doing this he has not only committed his own person and dynasty to a policy of implacable hostility to a foreign invader, but he has set all the feudatories of the Indian Empire a splendid example. If any other Indian chief had taken this step, the deed would have been in a personal sense quite as gratifying, but it would not have possessed the same political significance. When an Indian Mahomedan talks of the secular power of Islam his expressed thought may be for the Sultan as Caliph, but his real conviction is that for him personally the Nizam is quite as important a personage. The Nizam has spoken not only "as the oldest ally of the English "in India," but as the foremost Mahomedan potentate in our quarter of Asia. He is an infinitely greater Prince, tested by his revenue, the number of his subjects, and his own personal enlightenment and that of his Government, than the Ameer of Bokhara, who is termed the Head of Islam in Central Asia; and in the substantial attributes of power he is superior even to the Shah of Persia, who is, moreover, only the ruler of a heretical Moslem State. Mahomedans everywhere will be impelled to imitate his example, and in the political sagacity of the Nizam, and, what is still more rare and praiseworthy, the candour and courage with which he has given expression to his feelings, it may be hoped that the Porte itself will find the model of the consistent if cautious policy to which it should always incline. The silly stories which those adventurers who wish to make a livelihood out of Russian credulity have been circulating about English oppression in India, and especially at the expense of Mahomedans, have now received the clearest possible refutation at the hands of the most representative Mahomedan Prince in the Peninsula.

The Nizam's letter is also important as putting an end to all possible ambiguity as to the cordial relations and good understanding subsisting between the Central Government and the chief feudatories of India. A great deal too much notice has been paid to alleged disaffection at native courts and capitals instigated by outside intriguers; and the armies and the social state of native States, kept up in conformity with written treaty, may perhaps have been scanned with too closely critical an eye under the sudden perception of what might be a concealed danger. The Nizam's letter annihilates such petty and personal criticism. It is impossible after this to suspect Hyderabad of being less stanch to the cause of defending India than ourselves; and when the greatest and most powerful of Indian States is thus outspoken we may feel sure that the rest will not lag far behind. The Nizam has been good enough to take the most effectual steps to shatter the pleasing belief of Russian commanders and some Continental critics that when the Czar's armies move towards the Indus the discontented princes and peoples, alienated by the greed and tyranny of England, will rise to welcome them as deliverers, so that the contest will be virtually over before the first shot is fired. If this hope is cherished after the Nizam's declaration of policy, then the military leaders of Tiflis and Tashkent must be wedded to their preconceived opinions. We prefer facts, and the Nizam's letter is a substantial fact that will outweigh all the plausible theories about the insecurity of our position in India and the unpopularity of our policy. In the great Mutiny it was said—we shall be careful not to endorse the opinion—that if the Nizam of that day had gone against us, there would have been an end to our rule. But the present Nizam has bettered his predecessor's example. He has anticipated the crisis which may lie before that country, and he declares in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner that if the fatal hour comes he will be with us, and that "England can count upon his "sword." This we never doubted, but what is as surprising as it is welcome is that he has discovered the very best way to convince the world that his words are sincere and not mere lip service. It would be futile to talk of making the Nizam some adequate return, for there is no repaying such generosity and cordiality as he has shown. But we cannot do less than admit that he acquires an additional claim on our confidence and consideration by conferring an inestimable service on the whole of the Empire, and one which no one but he, as the first of Indian Princes and the greatest magnate in alliance with the Crown, could have rendered with the same effect. British politicians can learn from his action the moral that British authority in India is both popular and useful, and at the same time that the menace from Russia is regarded by the responsible representatives of the peninsula as a real and a growing danger. In the union of those who will suffer from it is to be found absolute security both now and in the future, and the Nizam has shown that this union exists.

The *St. James's Gazette* declares that the Nizam's four hundred thousand pounds make a very handsome gift, and one to be acknowledged with courtesy and good will. It continues:—

The Nizam's four hundred thousand pounds make a very handsome gift, and one to be acknowledged with courtesy and good-will. Even if the money were a matter of indifference, it would be a want of manners to decline to receive what the ruler of Hyderabad offers as his contribution towards the doing of work in which he is vitally interested; and it cannot be said that in the present state of the Indian revenue even four hundred thousand pounds is an insignificant relief to the treasury. But if, instead of four, it were one hundred thousand pounds, the present would not be the less acceptable. Its value is not mainly a pecuniary, but a symbolical one. When the Nizam offers freely to contribute towards the expense of fortifying the north-west frontier of India, he makes a public declaration of loyalty to the English rule of infinitely more value than the wordy professions which Oriental Princes have never been known to spare, or to observe when they could not be safely neglected. The Nizam's forty lakhs prove that he at least not only submits cheerfully to English rule but is persuaded that he is interested in its permanence. For this reason mainly even a smaller sum would have been welcome. It is well to have evidence that Indian Princes are content with our rule. It is well to know that they are prepared to give effectual help, in case of need, by gifts of money in peace and by the sword in war. This, we say, is satisfactory; and by all means let us accept the gift and thank the giver.

It is, however, not impossible that this incident may be made use of in a dangerous way, and one which would defeat the object of the Nizam himself, In some quarters it is almost sure to make material for a great deal of gush. Because one Indian Prince, the furthest from the frontier, the least likely to be bribed against us, the most likely to be sacrificed to bribe others, has come forward spontaneously with help, there will be people ready to declare that all danger for India is over. They will insist on the loyalty of all the Princes, who see that their interest is bound up with ours, and will ask what is to be feared from a Russian invasion which would rouse all India. If this is to be the view taken—and there are signs already that it will at least find support—it would be better that the Nizam had kept his forty lakhs in his treasury. For the danger is not over; and it is just because it is not over that our ally at Hyderabad has come forward. The notion that the Indian Princes are only just recognizing the danger of a Russian invasion through Afghanistan is a thoroughly mistaken one. They believed it possible before most Englishmen had learned to do so, and they were preparing for it. Years ago when the question of the native armies was attracting attention—as it does periodically—some at least of the protected Princes are known to have declared that if they kept up large bodies of soldiers, and drilled them hard, it was not because they feared their English rulers or had the slightest hope of being able to resist them, but because they were resolved not to leave themselves without the means of striking a blow in their own defence if the general overturn likely to be caused by the triumphant entry of Russian forces into India should come suddenly upon them. What the secret intentions of these Princes may have been, whether they looked for the appearance of the Russians with fear or with hope, it is certain that long ago they believed a Russian inroad to be well within the bounds of possibility. The Nizam's action is not a sign that any new conviction has taken hold of his mind, but only that he thinks the danger more pressing or the defence weaker. In so far as he proves that he and other Indian rulers are persuaded that it is their interest to stand by us, he of course shows the existence of a strong support to our rule. But he also points out a duty and imposes an obligation. The Indian Princes being loyal and looking up to us for protection, it is doubly our duty to stand guard over India. In our interest we should keep it from invasion; but if its Princes and peoples rely on us to protect them, and are loyally prepared to help, then we are doubly obliged in honour to keep the *Pax Britannica* which preserves India from foreign invasion, and from internecine war from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. We shall be guilty of a gross breach of confidence if, having accepted the Nizam's help towards fortifying the frontier, we do not do the work with a will. Probably when all is said and done, when every acknowledgment has been made that ought to be made to the Nizam, the greatest good this contribution from the treasury at Hyderabad can do is to put a stop to all shilly-shallying with the question of the defence of the frontier. That will now be seen to be an imperative duty by the acceptance of the Indian prince's gift. It is also a duty which is incumbent upon us with or without such help. If the Native Princes aid, so much the better. If they do not help—if some of them are secretly hoping for the day when they may strike for large territory in the midst of a general scrimmage, then it is not less our duty to see that they never get their chance. In either case the obligation is the same for us: to go on, namely, with the work of preparation, consulting only ourselves, and relying on our own strength, which is our only sure support. Whatever help comes to us from the protected Princes may be honourably accepted and with no grudging thanks; but it must be accepted as something accidental. Not to look a gift horse in the mouth is a good rule of manners, but there is no proverb teaching that it is wise to rely on your friends for mounts when you have to ride for your life. To take it for granted that the Nizam, or any other Princes, or all of them together, can make Russian invasion of India impossible is folly. It is much wiser to believe that these men, who have memory, pride, and ambition, would not think for something of their old position if ever the chances presented itself.

The *Globe* says:—The contribution is certainly a very handsome one, but still more valuable is the emphasis laid by the Nizam on the community of interest which has been brought into existence by the more recent proceedings of Russia. So long as the Cossack remained at a distance from the Afghan frontier, the Indian princes could not see any reason why they should bestir themselves. The Viceregal Government, they observed, took matters easily, while ever and anon their ears caught echoes from the House of Commons, ridiculing the idea of danger. But the annexation of Merv, the gradual effacement of Bokhara's independence, the enforced vassalage of Persia, and the insidious efforts now being made to overthrow the Ameer of Afghanistan, have warned the Indian Mahomedans to make quick election between British and Russian rule. The Nizam—all honour to him—his made his choice before all Asia. Not only does he offer to share the cost of putting the frontier into a state of defence, but should invasion actually threaten, "England can count upon his sword."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN YACHT-RACE.

The first of the races between the Volunteer and the Thistle for the American Cup took place on Tuesday, the 28th September, over the inside course of the New York Yacht Club, and resulted in a victory for the American yacht. The interest which has been manifested in this contest since the challenge was given culminated in a scene of excitement which has never before been witnessed over any similar event in the United States. The people of New York gave themselves up to holiday-making. Unfortunately, the morning was not a promising one for yacht-racing. A light westerly wind scarcely rippled the water, and a slight haze which rose from its surface gradually deepened into a fog as the morning advanced. The light wind brought up a sea-fog to the harbour, and the possibility of the race being postponed caused dismay on all hands. Meantime both the competing yachts came down to the starting-point, waiting the signal to be off; but, instead of getting better, the weather, if anything, got thicker than before. There was a hurried consultation of the committee on board the judge's boat. Then the two yachts were communicated with, and while these parleys were still going on, a freshening of the breeze put new hope into the hearts of competitors and spectators alike. The wind, backing a point or two at the same time to the southward, sent the fog rolling off over Long Island, until just after noon the sun burst through, and the sight it revealed was indeed an imposing one. Right across the harbour from above Fort Ridge almost to Tompkinsville stretched an enormous flotilla of vessels of all kinds, shapes, and sizes. The lifting of the fog was greeted with a cheer throughout the fleet.

The signal for the yachts to get ready was given at 12.28, at 12.33 the signal for the start was given, and a minute later the Thistle crossed the line, a minute ahead of the Volunteer. The start was hailed with the screeching of innumerable whistles, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of tens of thousands of people. The Thistle did not long maintain her lead; she kept closely up into the wind, while the Volunteer held a freer course. The slight breeze which helped the Thistle across the line soon died out, while the streak in which the Volunteer was sailing held on; and when they crossed the line between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth the American boat was already leading by some distance, and she increased her lead until she was fully a mile and a half ahead. Undoubtedly she had luck on her side. At times the breeze would strengthen until her black-leaded side below the water-line showed clearly; while the Thistle was standing up as stiff as if she had not had a sail aloft. As the Volunteer went to the front scores of steamers accompanied her. Doubtless (the *Standard's* correspondent says) they meant to give the Thistle plenty of room, and, indeed, there always was a clear circle of water about her; but she was certainly hindered in some degree. The position of the Thistle in the rear was all the more vexatious because the wind she was having, beside being light, was uncertain in its direction; very often, too, her sails seemed to shake because thrown into the lee of huge sidewheelers, and she was palpably moved by their swell. So they proceeded to the turning-buoy, the Volunteer gradually and steadily increasing her lead; but the pace was still so slow that it was doubtful whether the race would be concluded in the time allowed. But the wind was now freshening fast and the yachts were moving faster. The Volunteer passed the buoy sixteen minutes ahead of the Thisle, and both vessels ran fast towards home. There was now very little doubt that the American yacht would be the winner; and although some thought that the Thistle might gain in the stronger breeze, it was soon seen that the Volunteer not only held her own but increase her lead. At each buoy and mark that the boats passed the chorus of triumphant whistles arose from the steamers. The timing at the various points was very difficult, as the yachts had at times been some miles apart. The Thistle had occassionally gained a little, and then again lost; but the average was always against her, and as it became certain that the race would be finished in time, and that the Volunteer must win, the joy and excitement on board the steamers was shown by a tremendous din, which culminated when the Volunteer passed the winning-line nineteen minutes ahead of the Thistle, which was about three miles behind. The race was without incident of any description; and, indeed, there was scarcely a change made in the sails from beginning to end.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

RIOTS AND OUTRAGES.

It is reported from Rathdowney, Queen's County, that a mysterious murder has been committed at Rosse larra, about two miles from Rathdowney. The victim, Patrick Magher, a farmer, resided with his brother at Brookawan, county Kilkenny. He left Rathdowney for his home, and nothing more was seen of him until his body was discovered in a mutilated condition in a dyke by the roadside. Some distance from where he lay were a pool of blood and signs of a scuffle. The inquest has been opened and adjourned.

A telegram from Arklow states that a party of Emergency men were making a seizure on a farm in that neighbourhood when they met with resistance. Finding themselves worsted, they fired a volley of revolver and rifle shots on their assailants. The result of the fusillade was immediately perceived when the lifeless body of John Kinsella, pierced with bullets, was seen stretched upon the ground. Kinsella was a man over sixty years of age, who was recently evicted from his holding of a few acres on the Brooke estate. Several other persons were struck, fortunately without serious effects.

A diapolical outrage has been perpetrated at a remote part of the county Kilkenny, at a place called Ballyknock. The house of a man named James Murphy was attacked by a number of men at a late hour at night. They demanded admittance, and, on being refused attacked the doors and windows of the house with stones. They asked that "Murphy, the—— informer," should be put out. Murphy was not at home and the only inmates were his wife, his mother-in-law, and his five children. The assailants being unable to obtain admission, at last set fire to the house. The roof, being of thatch, burned rapidly and the interior of the house was speedily filled with smoke. The inmates made no attempt to escape, being of opinion that it was better to run the risk of being burned inside than killed outside. A man named Whelan, who saw the roof burning, came up and gave the alarm; some neighbours assembled, burst in the door, and rescued the inmates. While the neighbours were trying to put out the flames and save the furniture, they were attacked with stones. Two men named John and Peter Saunders were arrested. John, when arrested, was in bed, but Peter was found concealed in a hay-rick. Murphy had some time ago given information to the police which led to the Saundorses being fined for having arms without a licence. Murphy's family had to pass the night in the yard attached to the house.

A Mrs. Penderville, who lived near Newbridge, sheltered a poor boycotted labourer. For this she and her husband were denounced. They managed to live by selling vegetables, which the woman had to cart a long distance to obtain a sale. This was soon found out and the cart was stopped. She then had to walk, carrying heavy loads, which brought on premature confinement. No woman from amongst her neighbours could be got to come to her aid. Her husband had to go a long way for medical assistance, which arrived too late. He had again to leave to get a coffin from a distance, and was obliged to lock up his poor children by themselves with the dead mother. Whilst away his neighbour's children attacked the house, pelted it with stones, and terrified the children inside by their hooting and howling.

A telegram from Tulla, a small town in Clare, states that a daring attempt has been made to murder a farmer, named William Boyd, who lives at Clondoorna, about a mile from that town. The two would-be murderers, who were strangers in the locality, walked into Boyd's house between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, fired at Boyd, and then made off. The farmer who was not struck, followed them, revolver in hand. When they saw him pursue them they fired three shots, none of which took effect. They then escaped. The only cause that can be assigned for the attempted assassination is that Boyd, who is a Protestant, sold turf to the constabulary at the protection hut at Kilduff. A car-driver was twice fired at in the same district a few days before. The house of Mr. Jeremiah M'Carthy was attacked one Sunday during mass. The door was burst open, and a party of men entered and demanded arms. Mr. M'Carthy was ready to receive them with two revolvers, a short from one of which put the raiders to flight. This is not the first time that Mr. M'Carthy's house has been attacked. A large plate-glass window in the shop of Mr. F. C. Judge, a tradesman in Cork-street, Mitchelstown, has been smashed by a stone thrown from the street, under cover of the darkness. Mr. Judge had been in the habit of supplying cars for the use of the constabulary.

A large number of meetings were held or attempted in the proclaimed districts on Sunday the 26th ult., in many cases they were quietly dispersed by the police; in others they were held in defiance of warnings of their illegality, and the names of many persons attending them were taken with a view to prosecutions. At Fermoy a serious riot took place. The town is in a proclaimed district, but Dr. Tanner gave a speech from the windows of the Young Ireland Society's rooms. The police attempted to disperse the assembly and used their batons freely. The people answered by throwing stones. Many constables were struck with stones in the course of the tumult, and a large number of civilians were injured, some of them seriously, by the batons of the police. By eleven o'clock the crowd had been dispersed; but until long past midnight the constabulary continued to patrol the streets and break up the small groups of people gathered at every convenient corner. Throughout the night the town was in a state of great excitement. Dr. Tanner had his hat broken in by a baton.

CONVICTION OF MR. O'BRIEN.

The prosecution of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., for delivering speeches at Mitchelstown on the 9th and 11th of August inciting to resistance to sheriffs and bailiffs was commenced at that place on the 24th ultimo before Captain Stokes and Mr. Eaton, resident magistrates. His counsel, Mr. Harrington, having withdrawn from the case on finding that he was not to be allowed to do what he liked, Mr. O'Brien addressed the court in his own defence. The resident magistrates said they considered the offence in the first charge to have been proved, and they sentenced the prisoner to three to months' imprisonment. The prosecuting counsel decided to proceed with the second charge, which was incitement to resistance of the law in a second speech. Upon this the prisoner was also convicted, and sentenced to the same term of imprisonment, to be concurrent with the former. Notice of appeal was given, and Mr. O'Brien was admitted to bail. The prosecution of Mr. J. Mandeville resulted in his being sentenced to two month's imprisonment. He also appealed, and was released on bail. Mr. O'Brien left the town as if on his way to Dublin, but he stopped at Limerick Junction, and on Sunday morning doubled back, and, by the assistance of his friends, eluded the police, and addressed a meeting in a barn belonging to one of the Mitchelstown tenants. He said the Government could not suppress the League. In spite of the proclamation they were then holding a meeting under Captain Plunkett's nose, and he could not stop it. How, then, could he or his superiors stop the meetings of 1,800 branches all over the country? Mr. O'Brien continued:—The men who died for freedom of speech in the square of Mitchelstown have given us a watchword, and William Ewatt Gladstone has adopted it, "Remember Mitchelstown." Before that watchword the walls of Dublin Castle and the walls of Mitchelstown Castle will go down and crumble in the dust. We have a stirring and a trying time before us in Ireland. What we have to do is simply to keep pegging away; going on bravely, practically, patiently, and steadily, never flinching, asserting our right to free speech, and the right of the people not to allow themselves to be disarmed of this organization, which is their only protection against oppression and destruction. We must go right ahead, according to the historic words of my noble friend Tom Condon, the Tipperary Dragoon. In his historic words we must "close up—stand firm." Hold your meetings in spite of Plunkett and his men, as you see you can hold them to-day. Fill the gaols if necessary. There ought not to be a fine young fellow in the country who would not be proud to volunteer this winter for the cause of Ireland; and believe me, and depend upon it, if the fight is carried on in this spirit, when the next summer sun is shining it will shine over the graves of this wretched Tory Administration, and we shall have Gladstone and we shall have Parnell reaping the harvest of victorious happiness and independence for Ireland.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE AT AN EVICTION.

A desperate struggle took place three weeks since at the eviction of Michael Lane, as tenant on Colonel Thomas S. Macadam's estate at Parteen, near Limerick. The eviction was so long expected that it seemed as if it were not to take place at all, and the visit of the sheriff was almost in the nature of a surprise. It was at six o'clock in the morning that Lane heard that it was to be carried out. He had the furniture quickly removed to a vacant house close by, and then he and his friends commenced to barricade his own domicile, this being hardly completed when the evicting force arrived. The Reverend Father Gleeson, parish priest, and his curate, Father Russell, were early on the ground and endeavoured to quiet the people, so that no collision should take place; but the attendance of the public was not large, the residents of the district not being apparently aware of what was going to happen. Apprehending a stout resistance, the authorities employed a large constabulary and military force to escort and protect the sheriff, Captain Croker, and his bailiffs. There were 200 police collected from the counties of Clare, Galway, and Limerick, and the military force consisted of 100 men of the Leinster Regiment, under the command of Captain Cole and Lieutenant Drummin. Colonel Turner, divisional resident magistrate, was in supreme command. When the house was reached a cordon was drawn around it, and Captain Croker, holding a shield in his left hand, went to the door and demanded possession, which was refused. A voice from inside shouted, "Come on now; I am ready for you." The bailiffs approached, and, after a little consideration, applied the crowbars to the wall close to the door, seven or eight constables taking up a position behind them. They had scarcely commenced operations when the door was suddenly thrown open, bringing into view the tenant and his wife and brother-in-law, armed with cudgels, who dared the bailiffs and police to attempt to cross the threshold. Colonel Turner thereupon ordered the police to draw their swords; but before the order could be obeyed, Lane and his brother-in-law rushed on the police and struck about them in a ferocious manner, battering helmets and heads as best they could. The Reverend Father Gleeson, who came up at this juncture, rushed into the fray and did his best to terminate the encounter; but that was beyond his power. The struggle became hot and furious. The police closed in on their antagonists, and endeavoured to throw them, but this proved by no means an easy task. After an exciting struggle, Lane and O'Grady were brought to their knees and their sticks wrested from them. Lane sustained a severe wound on the head, blood flowing freely. Inspector O'Reilly got into the house; but was encountered by Mrs. Lane, who, coming behind him, struck him a fearful blow on the head with a poker, which cut through his helmet and inflicted an ugly scalp wound, from which the blood flowed profusely. So vigorous was the blow that the poker broke in two on the policeman's head, and Dr. Stoney said that but for the helmet the blow would have killed O'Reilly. Colonel Turner directed the police to handcuff the two male prisoners, and this was the signal for another fierce struggle, Lane resisting desperately. O'Grady struggled with equal violence; but the police succeeded in handcuffing him without throwing him down. News of the eviction having spread, people began to flock in from all directions, large numbers arriving from Limerick. The prisoners were brought before a magistrate at the William-street police barracks and committed to prison, bail being refused. An immense crowd followed the police and the troops into Limerick, and there was much groaning and hissing. While the male prisoners were being conveyed from the William-street police station to the district prison, stones were thrown at the police and a sergeant from Clare was struck on the head and seriously cut. Colonel Turner ordered the men to disperse the crowd, and they made a prompt charge, whereupon the crowd fled in all directions.

OBITUARY.

General Fordyce, C. B., has died at his Torquay residence after a short illness. General Fordyce served in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol, and was mentioned in despatches. He held the order of the Medjidieh of the fifth class and the Turkish medal, in addition to the three-clasps medal.

Major-General Henry Hyde, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, who died on the 23rd of September at Burntwood, Caterham, aged sixty-two, entered the army in 1884, and served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the operations before Moultan the capture of the suburbs, the storm of the city, and the surrender of the fortress. He was also present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and the Battle of Goojerat, for which he received a medal with two clasps. He served as Field Engineer in the operations against the hill tribes on the Eusufzai frontier in 1857.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Frederick Gore, C. M. G., late Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent. He began his career in the Civil Service in 1850, and held appointments in British Honduras, and the Bay Islands, which were then under the British flag, and subsequently in British Guiana and Barbados. In 1877 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, and from 1880 till the autumn of last year was Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent. Lieutenant-Colonel Gore was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Royal Institute, and a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AND THE PENSIONS QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Association, held at 45 Pall Mall, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, the suggestion which has recently been made in the columns of certain influential Indian newspapers that Mr. King, M.P., should content himself for the present with pressing the claims of men appointed by the Secretary of State, in the matter of sterling pensions, while leaving in abeyance the case of Europeans appointed in India, was the chief subject of discussion. In the and the following resolution was adopted, and has been communicated to us for publication:—

"The Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Association, having observed that Mr. King has been recommended to treat the demand for payment of pensions in sterling to retired European officers of the Uncovenanted Service on the part of officers who have been appointed by the Secretary of State in England, separately from the case of other European Uncovenanted servants appointed in India, desires to express its earnest hope that this proposal, which is calculated to create an invidious distinction between members of the same Service who are now working unitedly to obtain a redress of their grievances from the Government, will not be entertained by Mr. King and other members of Parliament who are supporting the demands of the Service.

"The Committee would further deprecate separate action on the part of any section of the Service with regard to any matter which is of common interest, as tending to dissociate the various branches of the Service in pursuing remedies for general grievances, and so to weaken the influence of the Service as a body in face of the Government."

This action of the Committee, which represents every department of the Uncovenated Service, appears to be perfectly just. Of the many hundreds of officers who have joined the Association, and contributed to its funds, by far the larger number are men who entered the Service under Indian appointments, and it would be rather hard that a movement to which they have largely contributed not merely in money, but by able and energetic advocacy, should be directed to the particular benefit of certain classes of officers. We understand that Mr. King, whose desire is to advance the interests of the general body of the Uncovenanted Service, considers himself bound to act in harmony with the wishes of the only organisation which fairly represents the Service.—*Overland Mail.*

A little practical sympathy, *Truth* observes, goes a long way in India, as elsewhere. I am not surprised therefore to learn that a good effect has been created in that country by the gracious courtesy and hospitality of the Queen to the Indian Princes lately on a visit to England. It seems that, in conversation with Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, her Majesty intimated that, if it were not for her advancing age, she would only be too glad to avail herself of the present facilities for a voyage to her Eastern Empire. A loyal native paper (and all native papers are not disloyal, as sometimes appears to be supposed in this country) commenting on this fact says: "We need not quite despair of the Queen-Empress passing a few weeks in the remote dependency which her Majesty knows to be the brightest jewel in her Crown." Although her Majesty will never visit India, it may be safely predicted that she will be the last Sovereign of the British Empire of whom that can be said so long as we retain possession of that great country.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, writing on the 29th of September, says:—"Mr. William Digby's resignation of the secretaryship of the National Liberal Club has for some time been foreseen. It is hastened by a condition of health which all his friends regret. He has had already to take a long spell of rest, and the worries and labours entailed upom him by the removal into the new building have broken him down completely. It is no secret, however, that the secretaryship of the National Liberal Club seems less and less likely to offer him a scope for his legitimate ambition. He is a politician or he is nothing. He wished to organize the club as the greatest political force in the Metropolis and not permit it to rest as a merely social institution—a temple of luxury and ease. It was hardly possible, under present circumstances, that he should succeed. The Club has still to establish itself firmly under its new conditions before it sets up the machinery of electioneering agencies. The Carlton remains almost the only electioneering club in London. The Reform has almost ceased to be political. The Devonshire is too much divided to act with any effect. Mr. Digby's ambition was to revive in the National Liberal Club the activities which slumber in the Reform. Seeing no hope of rapidly attaining his end he intends to rouse his health for a while and then to seek again for a seat in Parliament."

The Government of India is interesting itself in Municipal elections, and has requested that a special report on all such elections held during the year 1886-87 in the three Presidencies may be furnished to it. It is also directed that the annual report of every Municipality is in future to contain a concise account of any elections that may have taken place.

INDIAN PRINCES AT COURT.

The new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* contains an article, unsigned, but generally attributed to Sir Lepel Griffin, on the visits of the Indian Princes to London. The writer says:—

Considerable criticism has been directed to the subject of the treatment of our illustrious visitors by the authorities at the India Office and the Court of St. James', and it has been roundly and frequently asserted that the arrangements made were inadequate and wanting both in courtesy and dignity, while chiefs, who had undergone much trouble and expense in order to have the honour of paying their respects to the Queen, were allowed to depart with a feeling of slight and neglect. If it were true that ignorance or carelessness or stupidity had allowed these interesting visits to leave behind only bitter memories in the minds of those to whom the English people desired to show honour, it might perhaps be well to be silent on the matter, and allow the faults or mistakes committed to be forgotten as speedily as possible. But the truth is that, with a few exceptions, the arrangements made were satisfactory to the Indian chiefs, who left England thoroughly impressed with the anxious desire of the Queen, the Government, and the people of England to treat them with all kindness and honour. The mistakes, if fairly acknowledged, can be corrected in the future, and they were intrinsically unimportant when compared with the warmth of the reception accorded; while many of the asserted grievances were unknown and unheeded by the supposed subjects of them, and only created by the sympathetic imagination of newspaper correspondents, ignorant of the ways of thinking of Indian people. I have some personal acquaintance with all the chiefs who have been in England this season, and I am convinced that their feeling of gratitude for the kindness shown them is extreme, while they have thoroughly enjoyed their visit to England. The majority of them were too sensible to feel aggrieved, as we hear in an imaginative record of a conversation held by a newspaper reporter at Bombay with Maharaja Holkar, because they were only allowed two horses instead of four in the Jubilee procession, or because they were set down at one door of Buckingham Palace instead of another.

At the same time, I do not think that the manner in which the Court officials dealt with the question of the public treatment on historical occasions of the Indian princes was politic or wise. It may be true that the latter had no grievance in being allowed only two horses to their carriages in the procession; but no one can doubt that the restriction was impolitic. On this august occasion it should have been the first aim of the authorities to impart to the rejoicing an imperial character, rather than a domestic or local one. The greatest prominence should have been given to the illustrious feudatories of the Crown, who, in person or by delegates, represented the vast Indian Empire, and whose homage was the more welcome that it was voluntary and sincere. They should have been conveyed to Westminster Abbey in royal carriages with four horses, and with every outward mark of honour. To compel them to use hired carriages, with only a pair of horses, was a blunder, showing that the importance of the event was not appreciated by the Court, and gave outsiders the erroneous impression that there was some jealousy of the effect that the Indians might create, and some fear that their true importance, as compared with the smaller royalties of Europe, might be discerned by the public, as indeed it was. Although the Court officials depreciated that part of the show which they should have magnified, its true significance was visible to foreigners and to the assembled public. Perhaps the most distinguished of our German visitors remarked to me that the Indian princes were the most striking part of the procession from the imperial viewpoint, and that there was no other country in the world that could furnish such a spectacle. The applause of the crowd along the whole line of route showed that they appreciated in a similar manner the presence of the Indian princes. The Queen alone received a more general and hearty welcome from the people.

The mistake of the procession, which was repeated on other occasions, and notably at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute, where the Indian representatives should have been assigned a more prominent and honourable position, was a blunder from the English and imperial and public point of view. It was not specially felt by the chiefs who, with perhaps two exceptions, received quite as much honour as they were entitled to, while several of no importance whatever obtained far more than they could rightfully have claimed. They had few standards of comparison, and no experience of Western etiquitte or ceremonial, and were indifferent to the fact that petty German princes, of no political weight or interest, were treated as royal personages, while they themselves were placed on altogether a lower level, and relegated to the second seats and hired carriages. The mysteries of Court etiquette as practised at St. James's were as deep and inexplicable to them as they are to the majority of Englishmen, and they wisely refrained from criticizing ceremonial which they did not understand.

Most persons of authority in London society were of opinion that the Indian chiefs should have been received and treated as Royal guests. Seeing that the occasion was a special one; that they had come to do honour to the Queen; that they were comparatively few in number while royal hospitality is, according to precedent, limited to a week, it would have been far more gracious and appropriate to have bestowed upon all the princes and deputations this simple and highly appreciated honour. I hear that it was conceded in one instance very partially and in a half-hearted, shamefaced manner. If so, this only emphasizes the falure of hospitality in the case of the others. When the number and variety of the princes of Hindostan are considered, it will be evident that it would be impossible to treat them ordinarily as guests of the Crown on their visits to England. It is to be hoped that they will be our frequent visitors, holding this country to be a second home, and everything should be done to encourage and welcome them. A more intimate mutual knowledge will be of advantage to both England and India. But the occasion of the Jubilee was so special and the visits of the princes had been so directly connected with it, that it seems a pity that the Lord Chamberlain could not have included them for a week among the honoured guests of the Queen.

Sir Theodore Hope will leave Simla on the 26th of October, and after visiting Ambala, Lahore, and Multan, will halt at Sukkur, where the Viceroy and party will be the guest of Sir T. and Lady Hope, and a visit will be paid to the bridge works. From Sukkur, on the 31st of October, his carriage will be attached to the Viceroy's train, with whom he will continue in his tour along the frontier to Sibi, which will be reached on the 9th of November. From Sibi Sir Theodore will visit the Kattan petroleum works, and thence return to Sukkur, where he will once more join the Viceroy's party on the 16th of November, and accompany them to Jhelum, which will be reached on the 23rd of November. From there he will go to Rawal Pindi and Peshawar by mail train, and meet the Viceroy at the latter station, where a halt will be made for three days. On his return journey he will visit Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Ambala, Cawnpur, Jhansi, and Allahabad, and arrive at Calcutta on the 6th of December.

The London *Standard* of the 26th August contained a long and interesting article on M. Katkoff's successor in the *Moscow Gazette*, whom it designates as General Tchernaieff. This piece of news was somewhat of a surprise to the few well-informed Russians who were apprised of it, and to none more than to the staff of the *Moscow Gazette*. *Truth*, however, says:—"I am in a position to contradict the *Standard* absolutely, and to state that the Ministry of Public Instruction, to whom the *Gazette* belongs, has consented to leave it in the hands of Madame Kathoff, the widow of the late Editor, for five years longer. She has appointed the former Sub-Editor, M. Petroffsky, to the post of temporary Editor. Shortly after M. Katkoff's death, a private meeting of the permanent writers of the *Moscow Gazette* was convened, at which it was unanimously resolved that, in case an Editor were appointed in whom they had no confidence, they would leave the office in a body, and found another organ immediately, which would be the real successor to the *Moscow Gazette*. General Tchernaieff is not one of those whom the staff of the *Moscow Gazette* is likely to approve. He used to write articles and letters for the *Russ*, the Slavophile organ edited by the late M. Aksakoff; but they were contributions, which M. Katkoff, had they been offered to him, would not have accepted for his paper. General Tchernaieff, like Goetz von Berlichingen, is more fitted to do doughty deeds than to describe them; he is a hero of the sword rather than of the pen."

The position of affairs in regard to the pending difficulty between Italy and Abyssinia is understood to be as follows:—The Italian Government informed the British Government that it would always be happy to accept Queen Victoria's mediation, but that it would be necessary to be acquainted beforehand with the proposals which King John had to make. These, when communicated to the Italian Government, would receive careful and immediate consideration. A despatch has been sent from London to King John, but in view of the necessity of not allowing the fit season for military operations to pass away, it is feared that King John's reply may arrive too late to permit of their suspension.

AN INDIAN WIDOWS' HOME.

THE *Times*, as a special telegram from London informed us three weeks ago, has published a long letter from Pundita Ramabai, on the subject of a Home for Hindu Widows. After having combatted the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Max Muller, Ramabai says :—

I am determined to establish an institution for child widows with the help of my friends in the city of Poona or somewhere near it. In this institution shelter, food, and education will be given to child widows, and other widows and women who are like the unfortunate little ones, destitute of everything that makes life worth living. Five years ago I thought of this as one of the hundred means that can be employed to help our sisters, and spoke to my countrymen as I went about from town to town in India. I met some very warm friends who promised to heartily co-operate with me, but they had not the money with which to endow the institution. I was advised by some not to attempt to do anything of the kind for fear the work might not be a popular one. The majority were, of course, against it, because according to the orthodox Hindoo belief no change in woman's present condition is needed.

Discouraged on every side I left India, and determined to do what lay in my own power; but the one thing on which I had set my heart at that time was far out of my reach, and I discovered the fact soon after my arrival in England. But the home for child widows and the suffering of my sisters are constantly present in my mind. I have tried to tell the English-speaking world as clearly as I could what the Hindoo woman wants to be done for her in my "High Caste Hindoo Woman." Time and practical experience will prove that the foundation of homes for child widows is the best thing to help them. No one has ever tried this plan, and cautious people need not tell us whether it will be useful or not. We do not wait for conjectures and dry advice, nor stop to think of the difficulties, for they will never be removed unless we set to work and kick them out of our way. We simply ask kindhearted people to give us all the money they can spare to start this institution, and then see if it does not do some good in the world. We are heartily tired of theories and caution; it is something practical that is needed in India. You cannot expect us to show the result of our labour before the seed is sown and the plant is nourished until it bears fruit.

The over-careful men and cautious friends are humbly asked to wait a few years and look upon the work, then it will be time enough to judge the founders of the institution.

We heartily approve of widow marriage, but this is not the only solution of the great problem. If the time comes when our men will not be ashamed for marrying widows there will be no difficulty in getting wives for them. A tribe of nearly twenty-one millions is capable of supplying many wives. But until then we must do something for the widows whom the men will not marry! The school will neither enforce nor forbid widow marriage, it will simply devote its time and means to preparing women to take care of themselves and of some men, too, if they wish to be looked after by intelligent and educated wives.

Some months ago I was helped by a competent and experienced educator to make estimate of the school expenses. An institution of this kind will require about £1,000 or £1,200 yearly to maintain the pupils and pay the teachers. A building is indispensable—£5,000 will cover all the expenses of its erection and furniture.

Now the question is how to get the money? Several missionary societies had generously offered to bear the entire expenses if the institution were to be made distinctly Christian. This, however, did not seem either wise or practicable for several reasons. Christians of all denomination can do no better at present than prove their faith as superior by practical work; and it is not a matter of small consequence if they were to help change the public opinion about widows in India. And then, too, true Christian kindness should not stop to think whether the rescued ones will become Christians or not before rescuing them. All true Christians are asked to do their duty to God and humanity and let the rest take care of itself. Although myself a Christian, I do not think it wise to enforce the study of religion in a school where the pupils will be supported as well as educated. It would prove a strong temptation to many, and a barrier to the conscientious women.

The institution should not be dependent on Christians and foreigners for ever. I wish my countrymen to take up the movement and carry it on in time as they come to realize the necessity of such a work for helping widows. We shall not interfere with caste of the pupils—a Brahman woman will cook their food, and each one will be allowed to follow her conscience. Being taught by Christian teachers or mixing with other castes in school hours need no more break the caste of women than it does of men. Full freedom of thought and action—the latter except in breaking rules of the school and common courtesy—will be given to each inmate of the institution. They can either remain orthodox Hindoos or embrace another religion according to the dictates of their own conscience. So all people whether Christian or non-Christian can unite in trying this experiment by lending their hands and hearts. It is a pity if people shrink from upholding this purely philanthrophic movement.

All people in the United Kingdom can send their contributions for this school through the National Indian Association. Our esteemed friend, Miss E. A. Manning, the hon. secretary of the National Indian Association, who resides at 35, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, London, will, I am sure, gladly receive the subscriptions, and record them as they come either in the *Indian Magazine* or some other paper.

An organization will shortly be formed in the city of Boston, United States, to help me in this work. Several prominent ladies and gentlemen have consented to serve as officers and receive subscriptions. A similar committee and board of trustees will be organized in India. The American committee will last only 10 years; afterwards we shall look to India and England alone for help. The generous public who will contribute towards the funds need not at all be uneasy as to how their gifts are going to be used. Honest and influential men and women of the board of trustees and committees will see to their being rightly and wisely distributed.

Now I have nothing more to say, except that I appeal to the humane feelings of all English and Indian people in behalf of our sisters. All who have a loving heart—parents, brothers, and sisters—from the Queen-Empress down to the poorest of her subjects, are invited in the name of God and humanity to do what they can for the high caste Hindu widows.

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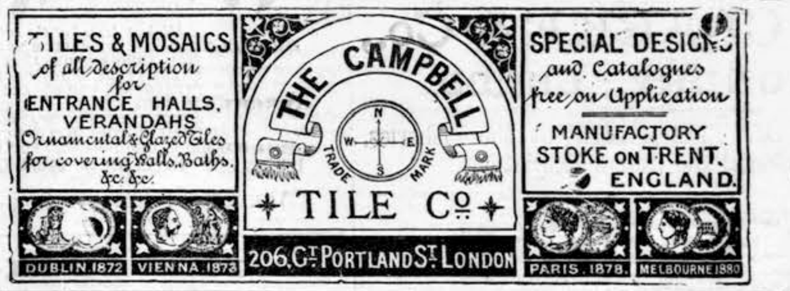

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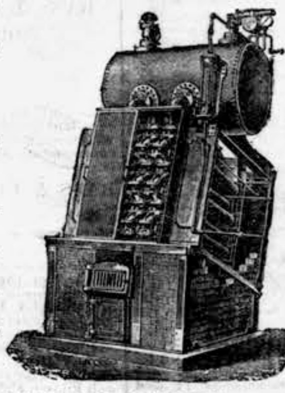

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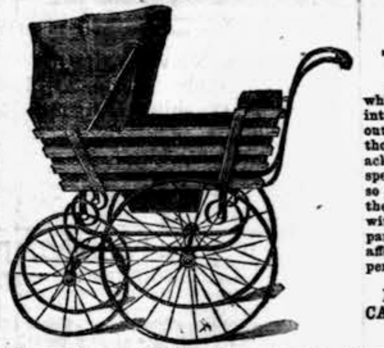

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Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ ...	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVANY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ *	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„ 5 0	—
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	..
Etna Rossa	„ 14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Do. medium size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ —	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ —	„ 0 10
Young Peas	„ ..	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ —	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, August 28, 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP .... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.

(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

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on 19 June, 2017

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each,
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

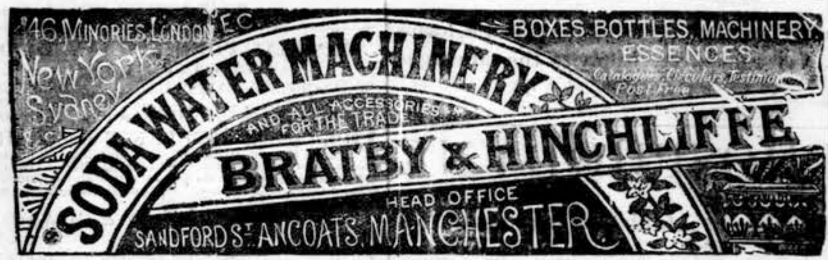
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.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Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained–

T. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
AWARDED TO D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	„ „	4	0	8.	Alpha	„ „	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	„ „	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	„ „	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	„ „	2	8
5.	Bosphorus	„ „	3	8	11.	Victoria	„ „	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	„ „	3	0	12.	Sultan	„ „	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finequality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs.	9	0
El Re del Mondo	„	50	„	11	0	El Callope	„	50	„	6	0
Jose Vargas	„	50	„	10	0	La Selika	„	50	„	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50	„	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	„	50	„	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25	„	3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100	„	4	8
Semiramis	„	100	„	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	„	100	„	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	„ „	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „	2	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco,

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO. BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FROM A NEWLY-BORN BABY TO A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD completely equipped. Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

To MRS. NEUMAN
BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE
MEADOWS ST.
BOMBAY

Just unpacked a nice assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

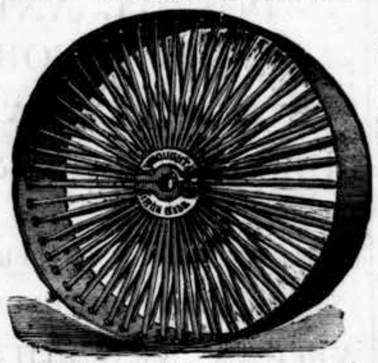
Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

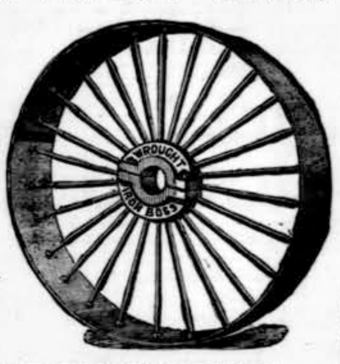
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.



Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

INVALIDS & THE AGED

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

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HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS
TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

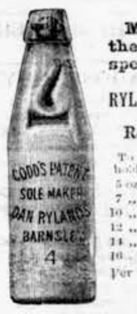
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

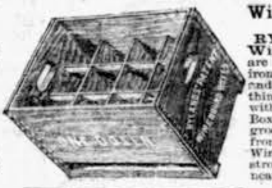
RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	[illegible]	16 6	16/
7 ..	22/	17 6	17/
10 ..	24/	18 6	18/
12 ..	25/	19 6	19/
14 ..	[illegible]	19 6	19/
16 ..	[illegible]	20 6	20/

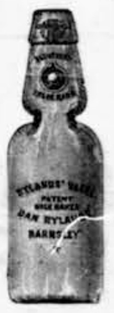
Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b, Cases extra.



Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.



SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

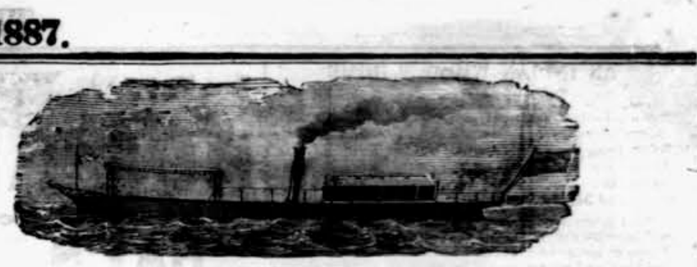
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

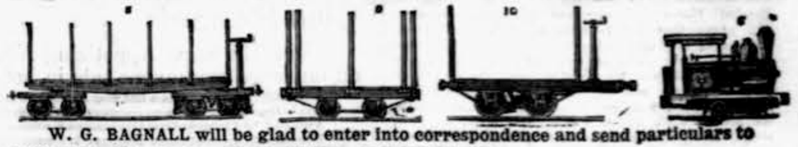
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

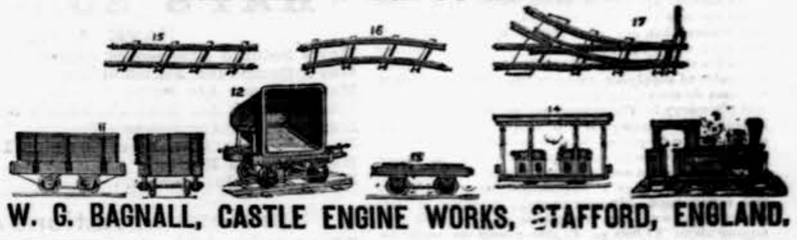
LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Æsculap

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C., AND BUDA PESTH.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO

W. H. RECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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